HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 142 BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 17 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
18 June	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6thAug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3rdSept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	24,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,588
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650

‡ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application, but a supplement is payable for single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £102

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
30th June 25	DUMANA ..	8427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8 246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8.427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927			
4th June	NYANZA ..		China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..		At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
17thJune	VASNA ..		Busreh via Karachi
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..		East & South Africa
22nd ,,	BANDRA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	15 June
Muroran Maru ..	537	19 ,,	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	13 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru	12th June.	24th June.
Borneo Maru	24th ,,	6th July.
Indus Maru	13th July	25th ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	6th Aug.

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180. Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P Box No. 388.
Ta uilding, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

KATNI
FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and prices sent on application.

KATNI
SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDSUTRIAL CO. LTD.,
Agents :—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1926	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 IN CASH Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office : 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INSURE WITH THE

BHARAT

INSURANCE CO. LTD., (LAHORE)
Estalished 1896

THE FIRST PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

BONUSES TO POLICY HOLDERS.

Rs. 20/- per each Rs. 1,000 per year, the Highest Bonus ever declared before by any Indian Company on Endowment Assurances.

Apply for Prospectus and Terms of Agencies to :—

THE GENERAL MANAGER, Bharat Buildings, LAHORE
OR
THE SECRETARY, Bombay Branch, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED — ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD —

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Two experienced M.A.'s., one Strong in English, the other Strong in Mathematics (with B. T. or S. T. C. Preferred). Apply to Post Box 108 G.P.O. Bombay.
A R297

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS On Pay Rs. 70/- 125/- plus Fixed Office Allowance 30/- per month. No Security Experience are required. Prospectus on annas 2 stamps. T. PAUL & CO., Bombay 13.
A R300

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW. (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 28639

WANTED—a B. E. strong in Mathematics and Surveying, as PERSONAL ASSISTANT. Salary 150-10-200 Ordinary Urdu knowing preferred. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, with true copies of certificates.
A R299

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

SITUATIONS WANTED

A SPORTIVE YOUNG MAN, having knowledge of General Office routine, typing, accounts and Secretarial work seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 1929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R296

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof: H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to over come it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs. 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941
L R239

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

THE NEW 7-PASSENGER DODGE BROS. Special touring car just arrived. Finest value for money for a comfortable and elegant 7 seater. Inspection and trial cordially invited. BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.
JA R290

PROFESSION.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.
P

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR & LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES.—Good quality walking shoes in Derby or Oxford style in Black or coloured leathers or white canvas Rs. 5/- to Rs. 8/- Many other interesting low priced lines. Clearance list on application. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. India.
28690E

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 1|4|8|- to Rs. 4|0|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them!

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs.	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85
Rebuilt Remingtons Nos.	10 & 11 and	
Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.		

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June, 1927, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1926.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Devidas Motiram Dalal and Mr. Dawoodbhoy Abdulalli, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 20th day of June, 1927 to 7th July, 1927, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board of Directors,

MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1927.
28705

WANTED.

1. A LECTURER for German and French languages. Salary Rs. 300/- p.m.
2. PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH. The candidate should be an Honours graduate of an European University. Salary Rs. 600/- p.m.
3. READER in Mathematics. Salary Rs. 400/- p.m.
4. LECTURER IN PHYSICS. Salary Rs. 200/- to 250/- according to qualifications.
5. LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY. Salary Rs. 200/- to 250/- p.m. according to qualifications.
6. DEMONSTRATOR IN ZOOLOGY for Intermediate College. Salary Rs. 125/- p.m.
7. LECTURER IN BOTANY for Intermediate College. Salary Rs. 200/- p.m.
8. DEMONSTRATOR IN BOTANY. Salary Rs. 100/- p.m.
9. LECTURER IN DRAWING. Salary Rs. 200/- p.m.

All these posts are graded, which will be given at the time of confirmation. Apply to the REGISTRAR, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY not later than 30th June, 1927.

28689

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-MORROW

SATURDAY the 18th June
You will surely see
WHY HUSBANDS GO ASTRAY?
Kohinoor Film Co.'s Unrivalled Picture
A Social Story of Pathos mixed with Comic element
The well-known Screen Star
MISS GAUHAR
Is at her best as the heroine.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

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THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Re. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA.
Manager

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EARN Rs. 3 AND 30 A DAY MAKE MORE MONEY!

You can develop fine business in the privacy of your home and earn easily Rs. 3, 30 and 50 daily on machines of 325, 2600 and 4700. Experience unnecessary, distance immaterial; free instructions; book supplied with machines for learning. Men, Women, Boys and Girls can work on them. We give guarantee.

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ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.
P. O., Box 418, 309, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Sole Agents for East Bengal & Assam Messrs. M. A. CADDIE & CO., Dacca.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... „ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostok
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

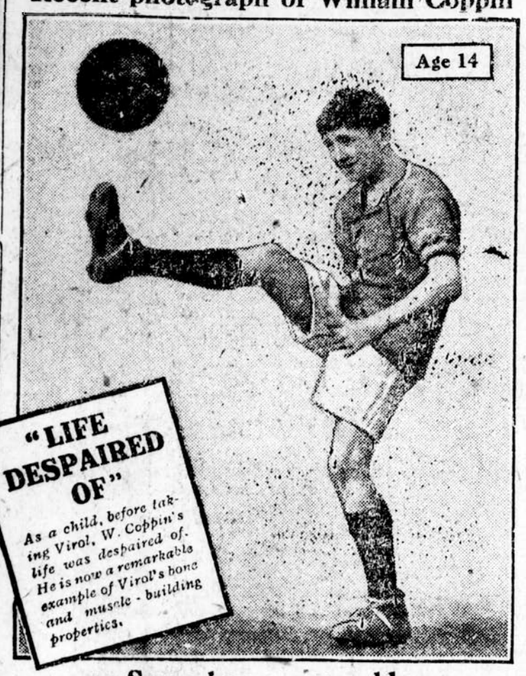
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

Recent photograph of William Coppin


Age 14
"LIFE DESPAIRED OF"
As a child, before taking Virol, W. Coppin's life was despaired of. He is now a remarkable example of Virol's bone and muscle-building properties.

Same boy a year old

Before Virol — After Virol

School Children need Virol

The remarkable influence of Virol on growing tissues is shown in the above case. Virol builds bone and muscle, restores waste, and strengthens the constitution. Virol gives School Children increased strength to resist illness and disease. Give your child Virol regularly, especially when epidemics are about.

VIROL

Forty Million prescribed portions of Virol were given last year in over 1,000 Hospitals and Infant Clinics.

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

LIFE INSURANCE

MADE EASY

LOWEST COST.

Consult

ASIAN ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Asian Building,
Ballard Estate,
Fort, Bombay.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, June 15.
July	16.70
October	17.05
December	17.28
January	17.36
March	17.53
Middling Spot	16.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, June 15.
July	16.75
October	16.98
Middling Spot	16.65

NEW YORK.

	New York, June 15.
New York, 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
July	16.55
October	16.89
January	17.17
New York, Noon Call.	
July	16.45
October	16.80
January	17.08
New Orleans, 9 a.m.	
July	16.63
October	16.84

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

	New York, June 15. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 15. Closing.
June	8.80
July	8.86
August	8.88
September	8.95
October	9.01
November	9.02
December	9.05
January	9.07
February	9.07
March	9.12
April	9.12
May	9.16
June	9.16
Middling Spot	9.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, June 15. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 15.
Seinde, Good	7.25
„ Fully Good	7.45
„ Fine	7.65
Bengal, Good	7.25
„ Fully Good	7.45
„ Fine	7.65
Oomra, Good	7.65
„ Fully Good	7.90
„ Fine	8.15
Broach, Good	7.65
„ Fully Good	7.95
„ Fine	8.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 15.
June	16.48
July	16.48
August	16.51
September	16.57
October	16.76
November	16.68
December	16.82
January	16.67
February	16.67
March	16.65
April	16.65
May	16.65
June	16.65
Sakellaridis, F.S.F., Spot	17.00

LONDON METALS.

	London, June 15.
Copper, English Best Selected	£58-5|8
Copper, Brazils	£69-3|4
Yellow Metal	£64-1|4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-3|4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-5|8
Tin, English Ingots	£290-1|4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, June 15.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and and C.	£19-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1|2
National Bank	£49-5|8
Eastern Bank	£6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£86-1|4
Conversion Loan	£76-1|4
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent.	£103-1|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent.	£57-1|2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£69-3|8
Consols	£54-1|8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100-5|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, June 15.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs. Shipment, Sellers, June-July	53|9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lbs., Shipment, Sellers, June-July	54|9
Wheat Australian, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	56|6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Shipment, Sellers, June	55|9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, June 15.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta,	
Jul|Sept., per cwt.	15|
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	15|1-1|2
Jan.-Mar. per cwt.	15|3
C. and F. Bombay, July-Sept. per cwt.	15|1-3|4
C. and F. Karachi, July-Sept. per cwt.	15|2-1|2

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, June 15.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, Buyers	1|5-1|4
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, Sellers	1|5-3|8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Sellers	1|5-3|8

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, June 15.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Paid, June-July	£8-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Offered, June-July	£17-12-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment, Quoted, June-July	£20-10-0

LINSEED.

	London, June 15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Value, June-July	£18-5-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Buyers, July-August	£18-5-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, Shipment, Hull, Paid, June-July	£16-7-6
Now Sellers	£16-6-3
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment, Offered, June-July	£19-5-0

LINSEED OIL.

	London, June 15.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., Sellers, delivery June-August	32|6
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., Sellers, delivery, Sept.-Dec.	33|1-1|2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, June 15.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	14-13|16

LONDON SILVER.

	London, June 15.
Silver:—Business small.	
Spot	26-1|4
Forward	26-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

	London, June 15.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1|2
	Per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loans	4
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan	3-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, June 15. Per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3|8
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-13|32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3|4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, June 15.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.49-1|2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.97
T.T. Madrid on London	28.14
T.T. Milan on London	87.11
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, June 15.
Demand Bills	485.37

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special to the "Chronicle")

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.

MUKTSAR (Punjab), June 14.

Wheat Har	4 8 6
Wheat Bhadon	4 13 3
Wheat Asuj	4 15 0
Gram Har	3 13 6
Gram Asuj	4 1 9
Barley Asuj	3 9 0
Rapeseeds Bhadon	3 3 0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 4 3

READY

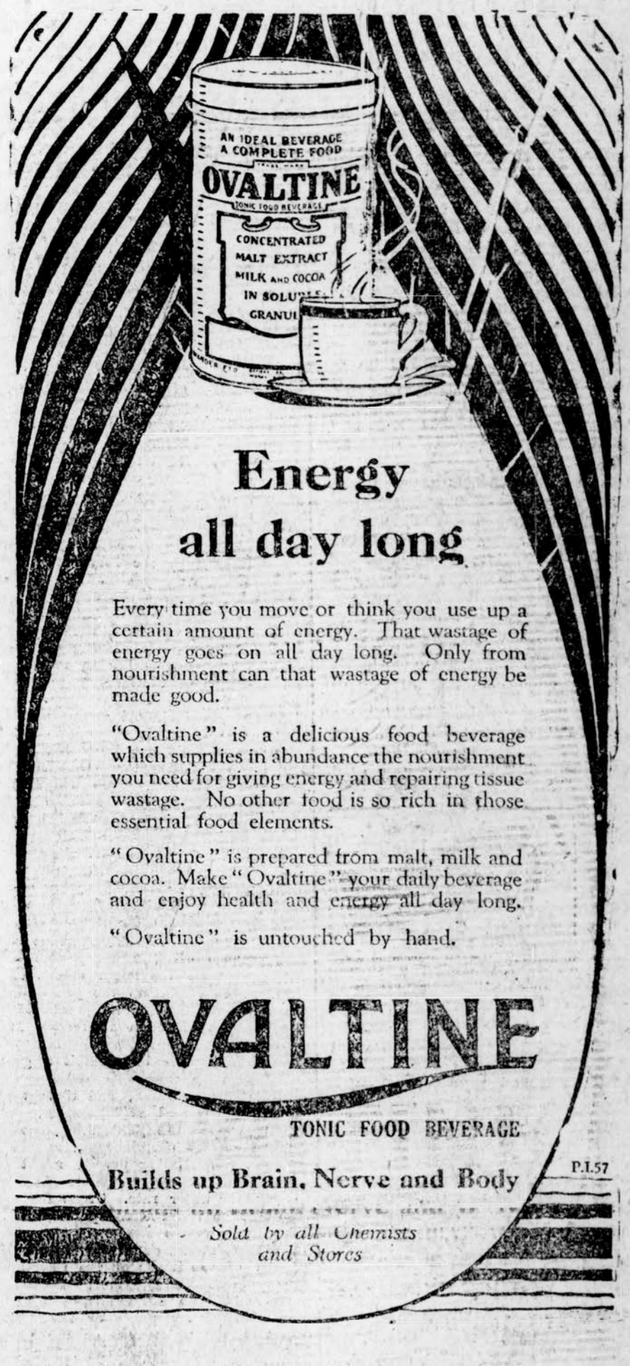
Wheat 4/8 to 4/11, Gram 3/13 to 3/15, Barley 3/3/9, Rapeseeds 8/0 to 8/4, Cottonseeds 3/15/0.

Market arrival.

Wheat 8,000 mds. Gram 5,000 mds. Barley 500 mds. Rapeseeds 100 mds.

Market condition.

Steady.



Energy all day long

Every time you move or think you use up a certain amount of energy. That wastage of energy goes on all day long. Only from nourishment can that wastage of energy be made good.

"Ovaltine" is a delicious food beverage which supplies in abundance the nourishment you need for giving energy and repairing tissue wastage. No other food is so rich in those essential food elements.

"Ovaltine" is prepared from malt, milk and cocoa. Make "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and enjoy health and energy all day long.

"Ovaltine" is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

P.I.57

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

Film-Coated Teeth

To Dazzling Whiteness

Please Try This New Way That $100,000 Movie Stars Use and Dentists Widely Urge

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color." You can restore them quickly to dazzling whiteness; your gums to healthy coral color.

There is a new way. A scientific dentifrice called Pepsodent that dentists widely urge. It clears off the dingy film that coats and dulls your teeth. The film that absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That invites germ growth, tooth decay and gum troubles.

You can feel that film with your tongue. A slippery coating on your teeth. Old-time dentifrices don't remove it successfully. That's why brushing thus far has failed you.

Gleaming, glorious teeth are beneath that film. Clearing it off will change your whole appearance.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT

The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

SINO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

LIKELIHOOD OF ITS FORMATION

(From a Correspondent).

Reuter misleads more often than not, students of current Chinese events. For instance, about four or five days back, Reuter cabled to suggest that Chang-Tso-lin, Chang-Kai-shek and Yen-Si-shan practically arrived at the conclusion that they must unite and see that Borodin, the Bolshevik was dispensed with. It was stated, however, that Chang-Tso-lin must withdraw his troops towards the North again and with the fulfilment of this condition as a primary pre-requisite, Chang-Tso-lin must agree to a constitution for the governance of Chinese people that, the proposed Peoples' Conference representing all parties in China, including the Right and the Left Wings in the Kuomin-Tang would decide upon. This meant that the collective voice of the Kuomin-Tang was to be recognised as practically supreme. One must point out, however, that this voice is not the voice of the Extremists or the Communists in the Kuomin-Tang. While Chang-tso-lin is a creature of Japan, the Nationalit Government represented by Chang-Kai-shek is regarded as influenced by Russia. If there is to be any alliance, therefore, between these two Chinese leaders either Japan or Russia must be given up. It appears that the nice distinction sought to be made between Dr. San-Yat-sen's principles and Communism is a very plausible pretext discovered by the warring Chinese for coming together and avoiding fraternising with the Russians in too ostensible a manner.

The Tokyo Correspondent of the "Times" throws some light on this rather obscure aspect of the Chinese situation in his letter of May 26 to that journal. He says that Baron Tanaka, the new Japanese Premier has decided to recognise Chang-Kai-shek's National Government as properly constituted and predominantly representative administration. The Japanese Premier disapproves the ex-Premier Baron Shide-hara's policy of letting the Chinese alone, which in his opinion led to the enhancement of Russian influence in that country. He is out to curtail it now. After recognising the Chinese Nationalist Government, a republican constitution for China will also meet with the approval of Japan, if the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Conference to be held on June 15, decides the question in conformity with the wishes of the new Japanese Government. Chang-Tso-lin will, of course, say ditto to whatever is proposed by Japan. It is extremely likely, therefore, that a Sino-Japanese alliance may come into being.

LABOUR VICTORY IN MADRAS

GOVT'S CLIMB DOW N.

MADRAS, June 15.

Following the advice of their leaders and in pursuance of the development Minister's assurance that their demand for an all round increase would be considered, all the workmen employed in P.W.D. Workshops resumed work this morning.

Mr. Shiva Rao President of the Madras Labour Union has received the following letter from Mr. H. S. Slater, Secretary Public Works Department and Labour Government of Madras:—

Government are considering the question of having an enquiry made into the conditions of labour in Madras especially with reference to the recent and present strikes and a further communication on the subject will probably be made in a short time. —A.P.

MONSOON ACTIVE OVER KONKAN

GENERAL RAINFALL

SIMLA, June 16.

A depression has been formed in North west corner of the Bay of Bengal about 150 miles south of the False Point, and will probably travel some northwesterly direction.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been active over the Konkan and the central parts of the country. Numerous dusts storms have occurred over the Punjab, and the Frontier Hills and the conditions remain disturbed in Northwest India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, West Central India, Central Provinces, thae Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast and local in Orissa, occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Gujarat, Kashmir and Coorg while a few falls have South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.—A.P.

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MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St.,
BOMBAY.

WORKING MAN WILL BE A SLAVE

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S WITHERING CRITICISM.

Speaking on the Trade Disputes Bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala said:—

To borrow the phraseology of Lord Birkenhead, I look upon this Bill as a downright act of treason against Parliamentary Government, not against Pariamentary Government as the Communists know it in its true nature, but against Parliamentary Government as is hypocritically claimed for it by the Tory party itself. I have said previously that it is legislation of this sort which completely destroys what we call the majesty of law. Every British citizen would be a contemptible creature if, after the passing of this Bill he held any 'British law in respect or reverence and the Tory Government would find out their mistake if they believed in their old saying that the Labour movement is made up of abject poltroons who do not know how to fight and how to destroy the citadel of Toryism and Capitalism. They will soon find out their mistake. The Russian Reovlution failed to arouse the British worker to its pitch. The present legislation is a repetition of the hideous mistakes of the Czar of Russia in 1906 and this is going to put the British worker on his mettle, and we shall be thankful to the present Government for it.

Before I come to the important motive of the Government, I would offer a few observations on the minor details of the Bill. With regard to the political levy there is provision for those who have a conscientious objection to refrain from paying it, but what the Government are now proposing is to prohibit a general collection from those who have no such conscientious objection, and if that principle is introduced in legislation, what would happen to joint collections of funds for joint purposes? Some sober people, or over-sober people, might say they do not use water and do not wish to pay the water rate. Or some may say they do not use the parks, or lamp lights in the streets, or they do not require the police, and refuse to pay their portion of the tax, and the Government would say each one must individually agree and fill up a form and say: "I want to use the police or the street lamps or the waterworks or the parks." The whole thing is ridiculous. The Prime Minister is wickedly wasting the time of the House and misleading it in discussing the political levy. I challenge him, has he not already obtained a pledge from the Cabinet that the Bill will not be put on the Statute Book unless he is permitted to withdraw the political levy Clause as a last-moment peace-offering to the Labour party. He knows quite well that he is wasting the time of the House in making it discuss the political levy when there is a definite pledge that it is not going on the Statute Book, and we challenge the Tory party to show by their action that the political levy Clause is seriously intended to form part of the new law. It would be worth seeing if they put it in after the dissensions in their own ranks.

NO LOCK-OUTS.

Then we come to the question of lock-outs. Of course, lock-outs will not be needed after this Bill. The working man is a serf. He is a salve. He is not going to propose terms. He is going to be dictated to. He cannot strike; he cannot defend himself; he cannot take any counter-action in his own defence. So the Bill itself is devised as a perpetual lock-out in the hands of the master class, and a declaration of a lock-out after such legislation as this being passed would be useless. With regard to the civil servant, the Bill suggests that the ordinary employe of the ordinary industrial master is in more cases than one doing work of public service, something without which the State would not exist and the community's life would not be maintained. The Government, in this Bill, are not making much difference between the industrial worker's work and the civil servant's service. Both are, and rightly so, essential services required by the community for the maintenance of the State, yet, while they admit that the industrial worker has the right to trade unionism and to keep up his organisation, the civil servant, who is no more important to the State or community than the industrial worker, is to be deprived of that right and is to be put in a still lower state. With regard to persecutions, and to the ridicule that might be cast upon a man, I must tell the Government that if ever they put this Bill into operation and a series of actions are brought into the Courts of law on the ground that this man said that, and that man said this, and so on, they would not in reality be punishing those who dared to pour contempt and ridicule upon one another, but would be causing the whole world to pour contempt and ridicule upon Great Britain. What a sight it would be for the nations of the world!—men and women going up to the magistrates and saying. "He made faces at me," "He did not speak to me," "He waked out of the assembly." What nonsense to come from the Tory party! We heard last Monday morning of a Minister of the present Government going to Hyde Park last Sunday. We saw a report in the "Daily Mirror"—the patriotic organ—that when the National Anthem was sung some people did not like to join in. Some did not remove their hats, but their neighbours promptly forced them to remove them. Could those people be put into prison?

I do not know how far the Members opposite were guilty, but after some visionary event in my own life, I read in the newspapers that the Tory Members walked out of the House when the Member for Battersea rose to speak. Were they all to be clapped into gaol? (An Hon. Member: "They out to be!") The whole point is so ridiculous, childish and nonsensical that the man who framed such a law ought to be turned out and his name scratched off as a lawyer of any merit. It is quite idle to talk about the last general strike as not being a general strike in its proper sense. Of course, technically, it was not a general strike for the simple reason that it did not develop fully into a general strike. But there is no doubt that those who wanted it intended that it should be a full-bedged general strike. Has anybody the right to deprive the working class of this or any country of the right to a general strike? If a strike within one industry is legal, how, by its mere extension through the simultaneous action of various trade unions(can it be declared illegal? There is a lot of loose talk on all sides in this House about the last general strike being illegal. No one has explained "whether it was ever contested at law that the last general strike, apart from any technical faults of not giving proper notices a so, was in its nature illegal."

WHAT IS A MATTER?

The intention of a strike by a section of the working class is to draw the attention of the public to their grievances; to say to the public, who are indifferent to their grievances, and who yet entrust production and distribution of necessities of life to privte individuals., "You are not bringing proper pressure upon the State to remedy our grievances." Supposing the boot-makers go on strike. The whole nation wants boots and the community would be affected. What if the butchers or the dairymen go on strike? In every inrustrial strike, you are bound to affect a large section of the community. They have a right to do so. If the bakers declare a strike, it is legal. If the butchers declare a strike, it is legal. If the market-porters declare a strike, it is legal. If the dairymen declare a strike it is legal. But if all serve their notices and declare a strike simultaneously, it would become a general strike. Suppose you decided upon a simultaneous action similar to the two-minutes' silence on Armistice Day. Is the Attorney-General going to punish one of the groups concerned? If the railway workers, the miners, the engineers, the seafarers and the textile workers come forward at the same time and handed in their notices demanding wages of £7 or £10 for a five-days' week, and then withdrew their labour, which of the unions is going to be guilty of being the general striker, and which are the unions which are not guilty? The Solicitor-General himself, if he found himself out of office to-morrow and was paid sufficient money, would be the first person to teach the trade unions how to dodge this farcical law and how to devise the general strike. In fact, many hon. and learned Gentlemen opposite, if they were paid sufficient fees, would willingly give advice to the trade unions how to put themselves outside the scope of the law when a strike was going to be declared. The whole law is farcical.

TORY GOVTS. CHALLENGE.

The Prime Minister confessed yesterday that it was the event of last year that compelled him to change his mind. but he did not explain which event. Was it the event of our Foreign Secretary meeting his great Italian Master on a river yacht for secret conversations? Was it the event of the Foreign Secretary's son being introduced as an honorary member of the Italian Fascisti? Which event of last year has made this Bill possible? And then, he tells us, he was against it once upon a time because he would not fire the first shot. That explains why the Prime Minister, by a conspiracy with the master class, put up the coalowners to give a wanton notice to the miners and thus fire the first shot. In such a Debate as this it does not behove one to take up much time. I have only got to say this to the Government, that we in the Communist movement do not believe in relief being sought by the working classes by a mere promise that the Bill shall be repealed, though we are heart and soul with those who desire that it shall be repealed, and we will work towards that end. I put it to the Government that the last effort at a general strike did not fructify owing to many difficulties within the Labour movement. This Bill challenges the Labour movement of Great Britain to strike, and to work continuously for small strike and large strikes until they have reached the point of a general strike. The right hon. Member for Platting (Mr. Clynes) said that the Communists and the Conservatives welcome this Bill. We do not welcome it. We say to the apostles of the inevitability of gradulness that there is no such thing as gradual progress for the working classes. We say that the working classes cannot get their rights so long as the capitalist class is in power. The capitalist class believes in giving knock-out blows of the most unscrupulous character every time they can find the chance, and the policy of the working classes must be to give them open, deliberate, knock-out blows, one after the other. We will co-operate with our friends in the Labour movement and we will kork heart and soul with them in the matter of repealing this Act. but we remind them of the existence of the House of Lords, and also of the fact that we have no guarantee that the present Government will not even alter the Parliament Act and strengthen the position of the House of Lords. The delusion of the leaders in the movement has always been, as far as I understand it, that the proletariat are too slow to respond to any extreme measures. This Bill will enlighten the proletariat and quicken them up, and then you will see the unity between the Communists and the trade unionists, and you will see that even the process of the repeal of this Act will be achieved through industrial direct action, so long as the House of Lords exists. You may take our word for it that settled government in this country and so-called law and order against a gang of conspirators and forgers is impossible. We challenge you to go ahead with this Measure, and you will see where you fall down.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain P. H. Denyer, 4th Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, with effect from 21st May 1927.

Mr. P. A. Manker to act as Registrar, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay.

Mr. P. A. Manker to act as a Presidency Magistrate within the limits of the town and island of Bombay during the period he acts as Registrar, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay.

Mr. G. G. Ray, District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for four months with effect from the 20th Ocotber 1927.

Mr. C. F. Lokur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, is granted privilege leave with effect from the date of relief up to the 15th September 1927 inclusive.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, District Judge, Sholapur, is empowered to hold enquiries into municipal election cases and Local Board election cases generally in the Sholapur District.

Mr. C. M. Baker, is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 29th June 1927.

Mr. E. de B. Jewell, Special Assistant to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. S. A. L. Pereira, Assistant Shipping Master, Bombay, to act as Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, vice Mr. H. M. Robottom proceeding on lave.

Mr. Bhailal Dayabhai Patel, I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Western Head Division.

Mr. Himatlal Bapulal Darkh, Executive Engineer, Western Head Division, to be on special duty for six months in the first instance, or until further orders, for investigating the question of the construction of new roads and improvements to existing roads and in connection with communications generally, in Sind.

Mr. N. H. Hey, is granted leave with effect from 26th September 1926.

Reverend Father J. F. Caius, Officer in Charge, Pharmarological Laboratory, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for four months out of India, with effect from 8th June 1927.

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Officer on special duty at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, has been granted leave on average pay for six months out of India with effect from the 8th June 1927.

Mr. D. S. Dhavle, has been granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the forenoon of 24th May 1927.

Lt.-Col. A. N. Thomas, Superintendent of Mahableshwar, on the close of the Mahableshwar season, to do duty as Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Dr. K. P. Mody, Honorary Radiologist at the G. T. Hospital, Bombay, is granted leave from 7th May 1927 to 31st October 1927.

Dr. E. P. Ghadiali, Honorary Pathologist at the G. T. Hospital. Bombay, is granted leave for three months with effect from 7th May 1927.

Dr. S. N. Deboo, is appointed temporarily to act as Honorary Radiologist, G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

The Simla correspondent of the "Englishman" gives currency to a statement that the Transfer of Property Act Committee has reached final stages of its task. The draft bill has been revised and put into shape with the various conflicting judgments of the High Courts on the subject taken cognisance of. The final sitting of the Committe will be held on Saturday. The Bill will be placed before the forthcoming session of Assembly.—Free Press.

A Glorious Head of Hair thanks to KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Koko not only stops the hair from falling, it restores to it all its lost lustre, vitality and abundance. Although there may be other hair preparations obtainable, Koko is, we believe, the ONLY preparation for the hair which can offer all the following proof as to its effectiveness. (1) Koko has been used repeatedly and with beneficial results by members of three Royal Families (2) Koko is approved, recommended and certified harmless by many Doctors and Analysts. (3) Koko has been used by tens of thousands of the general public. (4) Koko has received. thousands of testimonials. (5) Koko has been on the market for 39 years and is to-day sold extensively in nearly every country throughout the world.

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Koko Shampoo Powders are the latest word in such preparations. Not only do they cleanse the hair thoroughly and leave it beautifully glossy and fluffy, but in addition they have a slight tonic effect upon the scalp. Most delightfully perfumed.

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Obtainable from Chemists, Bazaars, etc. throughout India. Prices in England 1/6, 3/- and 5/6 per bottle.

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A delightful Face Cream. Softens and beautifies the skin and helps you defy the worst rigours of the climate

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Ask also for Phul-Nana Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powder, Powder, Leaf Books, Toilet Water, Dental Cream, Cachous, Sachets.

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Always soothe, purify and heal your skin disease and injuries with pure herbal Zam-Buk. Never experiment with ordinary ointments and compounds containing rancid animal fats and mineral poisons.

While so naturally soothing and healing, Zam-Buk has valuable germicidal and antiseptic properties. This grand balm allays pain, irritation and inflammation in a marvellous way, and rids the tissues of poisonous germs and corruption. Finally, it promotes rapid growth of new healthy skin.

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Zam-Buk, which is guaranteed *free from all animal fat*, is truly magical for the skin. Not only for clearing away pimples and itchy spots, but for removing deep-seated diseases like eczema, impetigo, ringworm, ulcers, piles, poisoned sores and abscesses.

Also for soothing and healing sore feet, insect bites, heat rash, cuts, burns, scalds and all manner of skin injuries there's nothing like Zam-Buk

THE WONDERFUL
HERBAL BALM

In handy boxes, Re. One & Rs. 2-4 (family size), of chemists and stores and vendors everywhere

12.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Second LL. B. Exam. Results.
Harwood League, R. A. M. C. vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 18.

The Senate meeting, 3 p.m.
The s.s. CHINA with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambudhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on KATHOPANISHAD at the Asthik Samaj, SHAMJI LADHA BUILDING, Matunga, (G.I.P.) to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 15th instant. The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" carrying Bombay Mails of 11th instant ex S.S. "Razmak" left Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 15th instant.

SAWMI SATYADEO ON 'NATIONALISM.'

Under the auspices of 'Parsi Rajkiya Sabha' Swami Satyadeo will deliver a lecture to-day at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on "Nationalism." All are requested to attend.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of Members of the Society will be held on Thursday (the 30th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. z

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement show the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday, to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 2 deaths 2; Cholera attack nil death nil Plague attack nil death nil Influenza attack nil death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born). 62.

Total mortality this day last year was 87.

VADNAGARA MANDLAL, BOMBAY.

The Mandal has decided to award scholarships and loans for the current year to poor students of the community studying in schools and colleges. Those desirous to take advantage of the same should apply before 15th July 1927 at the latest to the Honorary Secretary, Vadnagara Nagar Mandal A/58, Panalal Terraces, Grant Road Bombay.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Sambudhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on BHAGVATGITA at DEVKORBHAI MANSION, Parel, on (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also hold a public class on the BHAGVATGITA at DR. CHOTALAL'S BUNGALOW, Borivili, the same evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme on Friday, the 17th instant:

5 to 6 p.m. Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music.—1. Marathi song by Pendharkar. 2. Marathi song by Balgenderva. 3. Gujarathi song by Phiroz Shah Mistry. 4. Urdu song by Rashinkar Boa. 5. Urdu song by Prof. Bava Khan Das. 6. Zonophone Solo.

6-30 to 7 p.m. Children's Programme. 1. A trip to Moonland (By Uncle Charlie) 2. A trip to Moonland (By Uncle Charlie). 3. The Three Bears. (By Uncle Harry). 4. Jack and the Bean Stalk (By Uncle Harry). 5. Nursery Rhymes 5 (By Uncle George's Party). 6. Nursery Rhymes 6 (By Uncle George's Party). 7. Feiries in the Firelight (Uncle Weller). 8. Feiry Tinker.

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Dance Music. 1. You told me to go. 2. Too—Too. 3. I'm a little Blackbird looking for a Blue-Bird (Savoy Heavana Band). 4. Breezing along with the Breeze. (Orchestra). 5. Baby Face (Savoy Orpheans). 6. That's why I love you. (J. Hilton's Orchestra.)

Call Sign—2FV. Wavelength—387 metres. Power—100 watts.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

The annual convocation for conferring degrees on successful candidates of Shreemathi Nathibai Damodhar Thackrsey Indian Women's University, Poona, will be held on Sunday, (19th inst.) at 5 p.m. in the Cawasjee Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, (opposite the Museum) Fort, Bombay, when) Sir Sankaran Nair will deliver the convocation address.

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

TO BE REMOVED TO A NEW BUILDING

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and office will shortly be removed to Hari Building, opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

MR FAROOQUI'S SERVICES IN SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

A PLEA FOR CONTINUANCE

A public meeting of the residents of Bhendi Bazar, Bhuleshwar, and adjoining localities, was held at the Jariwalla Workers' Union Hall, Adamji Peerbhoy Building Bhendi Bazar Road, on Tuesday last Mr. Mohamed Yahya H. M. Ishaq presiding, when the following resolution was passed:—"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay is strongly in support of the continuance of Mr. M. I. Farooqui, as Secretary, Schools Committee, and emphatically demands from the Corporation the judicious appreciation of his meritorious services, rendered by him to the cause of education in this City, and exhorts the Corporation to ask him to withdraw his resignation."

HONY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES

APPOINTMENT OF LADIES

The following ladies have been appointed to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates within the limits of the town and island of Bombay:—

Mrs. C. Baptista,, Miss F. M. Chinai, Miss Navajbai D. Contractor, Mrs. M. H. Dehdashti, Dr. (Mrs.) C. DeMonte, Miss Dhun Desai, Miss Bhicaiji A. Engineer, Mrs. Shivgavri Gajjar, Mrs. Fatimabai A. M. Kera, Mrs. Bhadrabai Madgavkar, Dr. (Miss) Kashibai Navrange, Mrs. M. Noronha, M.B.B.S., Mrs. Tarabai M. Premchand Mrs. Khadija S C. Tyabji.

IS TODDY LIQUOR?

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE OVERRIDES BOARD'S DECISION

Is toddy an intoxicating liquor? An important decision on this point was given by the Improvements Committee in their meeting on Wednesday afternoon. The Committee discussed at considerable length an application from Mrs. Bachubai Manekji a toddy shop keeper, to be allowed to have her toddy shop in the new buildings proposed to be erected on Trust plots near the Chaupati Market. The Trust's Estate Agent was opposed to having a toddy shop on the Trust's grounds, as the Chaupati Market could not be reached without passing that shop. The chief officer stated that in his opinion the toddy shop should not be allowed to continue where it was as it would be too close to the market and to the entrance to the temple.

The chairman moved that the applicant be informed that the request could not be granted.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar maintained that the toddy shop was not too close to the temple entrance. He moved an amendment that the shop be allowed to run provided its keeper made arrangements so as not to have the gate of the shop opened into the lane leading to the market.

MR. TAIRSEE'S WARNING.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee warned the committee against tampering with the Board's resolution under the pretext that it did not apply to the present case. In case of doubt it was up to the committee to go to the Board for instructions.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria inquired whether toddy was a liquor in the meaning of the Board's resolution. z

Mr. K. F. Nariman was against prohibition in particular localities while the surrounding localities were wet. By prohibiting the toddy shop on the Trust Estate, the committee would be indirectly adding to the clientele of the liquor shops in the near vicinity. He would certainly prefer a toddy shop a thousand times to a liquor shop.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna explained that they desired to keep their estate free from such shops, no matter whatever happened in areas over which they had no control.

Sir Vasantrao's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition. Two other amendments moved by Messrs. W. H. Neilson and L. R. Tairsee were defeated. The toddy shop is allowed to be continued subject to the condition embodied in Sir Vasantrao's motion.

NO LIQUOR SHOP WANTED IN VERSOVA

Leading men of Versova, a village near Andheri, have taken up a movement of total prohibition of liquor from their village and a petition is going to be forwarded to the Government of Bombay and to the Minister of Excise for the removal of liquor shop from their village.

The Secretary, Andheri Congress Committee, met one of their leaders and discussed the matter with him.

A CORRECTION.

In connection with a Poona message regarding inter-communal marriage which was published in yesterday's issue of "The Chronicle" the statement that Miss Malini Penandikar "appeared for the M. A. Examination this year and came out first class first and carried away two medals" is incorrect. The lady who carried away the medals and stood in the first class is Miss Sulabha Panandikar, sister of Miss Malini, Panandikar.

LAND-SLIDE ON G. I. P. GHAUTS

BREACHES ON RY. LINES.

HEAVY DOWN-POUR IN BOMBAY.

10 INCHES RAIN-FALL IN ONE DAY

Heavy rain on Wednesday night continued till Thursday morning paralysed the vehicular traffic in the city and the low-lying areas like Nul Bazar, Ripon Road, Bhendy Bazar,,, Grant Road, Tardeo and Byculla were deluged with water. The tramway traffic was suspended at several places and the passengers had to go either walking, wending their way to the offices or by victorias. The victoria drivers who of late are complaining of dull business mulcted the passengers with exhorbitant fares, and thus did a roaring business. By about 11 a.m. the clouds were clear but the day on the whole was cloudy. interspersed with occasional showers.

The monsoon has thus set in right earnest and dispelled the fears of many who were thrown in considerable anxiety on account of its late appearance. The weather was much cooled down on Thursday and after the greasy and sultry days of the past few days it was a welcome relief to have continuous downpour of rain

TRAIN TRAFFIC DISLOCATED

The local railway traffic both on the G.I.P. as well as the B.B. and C.I. railways was dislocated owing to the heavy rain of Wednesday night. The railway service between Musjid and Parel in the G.I.P. main line was dislocated, as railway lines were submerged under water. The local railway traffic was, therefore, carried on very slowly and cautiously and the local trains were considerably late

BASSEIN BRIDGE PORTION SUBSIDES.

A portion of land near Passein Bridge subsided owing to the continuous downpour. This was repaired within a few hours and although the railway traffic was maintained the railway service was not carried on according to the time able.

LANDSLIDE ON GHAUTS.

A landslide occurred near Lonavla at about 8 p. m. on Wednesday on the ghauts, at a place called Thakurwadi. The railway authorities immediately took steps to repair the breach which took about two hours. Single line service was maintained during the repairs, and this caused a delay in the arrivals of the trains at Victoria Terminus Station. The Madras Fast passenger which was due to arrive at 9-40 p.m. on Wednesday did not arrive till midnight. On Thursday, the normal traffic was resumed.

9 INCHES IN ONE DAY!

The total rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on Thursday was 8.54 at Colaba 9.94 at E.G. Hospital and 9.23 at J. J. Hospital. The total rainfall since 1st June is 15.76 The total for the corresponding period for 1926 was only 2.50 while in 1925 21.42.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 16.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. June, 16:—Colaba Port 8.54. Fort 9.94 J. J. Hospital 9.23.

Total since 1st June to date. Colaga Point 15.76 Fort 16.60 J. J. Hospital 14.67.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925. Coloba Point 21.42 Fort 21.80 J. J. Hospital 21.96.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926. Colaba Point 2.40 Fort 1.95 J. J. Hospital 1.00.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16th June 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.628 inches (.041) below normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.539 inches (.064 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. plus .042.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.9 degrees. (6.4 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.4 degrees (4.9 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 95 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day). 95 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 268 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eql. e0.

Rainfall in 24 hours 8.54 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.76 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 15.83 inches.

Weather Remarks: Squally.

JAMNAGAR HIGH SCHOOL

BRILLIANT MATRICULATION RESULTS

(From our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, June 14.

The results of the last Matriculation examination of the local High School show 37 passes out of 53 sent up and bring 70 per centage which compares very favourably with past five years' percentage of passes. The High School has thus creditably preserved its reputation of occupying the foremost place at least in Kathiawar. It has made its name in other branches of activities as well such as physical training. Sports are being held regularly at least once a year in the presence and encouraging patronage of our popular Ruler. This brings into play a healthy spirit of rivalry and splendid team work among boys. The High School has stood first successively for six years in the "all" Kathiawar sports held at Rajkot. The State is now having Boys Scout movement introduced both in Navanagar and Jodia High Schools. For the present 300 boys are to be trained up. This will it is hoped train our younger generation in the responsible duties of future citizenship of their State in the best sense of that term in a proper Indian way.

SWAMI SATYADEO IN BOMBAY

The Swamiji has put up with Raja Govindlal Shivlal, Narayan Dabholkar Street, Land End, Malabar Hill. Visitors are requested to see him at this place and not at Shet Revashankar Jagjivan's place as previously announced.

The dates of the ensuing Non-Brahmin Conference to be held at Coimbatore have been altered to 2nd and 3rd July.—A. P.

A Bangalore report to the "Tamil Nadu" says that the dispute in the Maharajah mills has come to an end. Owing to the intercession of the Labour Commissioner, the management is understood to have agreed to some of the conditions of the strikers and men are expected to return to work to-day. Chengaiah, the dismissed employee, would get a month's wages but no bonus.—Free Press.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

INCREASE IN CAPITAL SANCTIONED.

Soon after the ordinary general meeting was over, an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was held at the premises of the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank on Wednesday for considering the proposal of an increase in the Bank's capital. Mr. B. F. Madon who was again voted to the chair, moved the following resolution:

"That the capital of the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank, Ltd., be increased from Rs. 10 lacs, divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, to Rs. 15 lacs, divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 50 each by the creation of additional 10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each and such additional shares may be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions and either at a premium or at par and to such persons or Cooperative Societies as the Board may think fit."

In moving the resolution Mr. Madon observed that the business of the Bank was expanding very rapidly and the capital of the Bank was not sufficient to cope with the expansion. A time had come during the working of the Bank when they had reached the limit of liability which was, under the Act, only eight times the capital. It was not wise to go on increasing the liabilities wthout having sufficient bank money behind them and hence the proposal for increase in the share capital.

On being seconded by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas the resolution was almost unanimously carried, only one shareholder voting against it.

SUB-SECTIONS TO BYE LAWS.

The following additional sub-sections to the Bye-laws were then carried unanimously.

The following additional clause shall be inserted at the end of bye-law No. 62:—

"The Directors shall be entitled to be paid their reasonable travelling and other incidental expenses incurred in consequence of their attendance at Board Meetings and otherwise in the execution of their duties as Directors."

The following additional sub-section shall be inserted after sub-section (j) of bye-law No. 72:—

Bye-law 72 (j-2).

"To purchase and supply on commission raw materials and other articles required by members of co-operative societies for weavers, other artisans and producers members of such societies finished products which may be delivered to the Bank for sale."

The following additional sub-section shall be inserted after sub-section (k) of bye-law No. 727:—

bye-law No. 72:

"To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of funds calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the Bank or the dependants or connections of such persons."

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

BURIAL PASSES & SUSPICIOUS DEATHS

CORONER CONDEMNS PRESENT SYSTEM

AMENDMENT OF MUNICIPAL ACT URGED.

Scathing strictures were passed by the coroner on Thursday on the system of issuing burial passes by the Municipal Ramoshis when an inquest was held touching the death of Kamruddin Abdulhussein (55) residing at Nul Bazar. Considerable mystery surrounds the death of Kamruddin as it is alleged that an attempt was made to perform burial ceremony before his death which the Mulla of the Bohra Musjid of Pakmodia Street refused to perform and reported the matter to the Municipal Medical Officer who after some inquiry cancelled the burial pass given by the Municipal Ramoshi and referred the matter to the police for the judical inquest by the coroner.

DISGUSTED OF LIFE.

Abdulhuessin Allabux, the Mulla of the Bohra Musjid of Pakmodia Street giving evidence before the coroner said on Monday last at about 7-30 a.m. he was requested by one Fazal Hussein Abdul Hussein to perform the burial ceremony of the deceased. The dead body was placed on a table in the Musjid. He was awaiting orders from the High priest, when several other persons who had come to the Mosque examined the pulse of the deceased and reported to the witness that the man was not dead and that he was still pulsating. Witness therefore refused to perform the burial rites. Fazalhussein gave him the Municipal burial pass. Witness was informed about the same time by one Abdul Kader that the deceased had threatened to take his life the previous night as he was tired of his life.

Mr. Minocher Edulji Meherjim of the Bombay Municipal Health Department said he was informed on Monday at about 11 a.m. by two Bohras that an attempt was made at the Bora Musjid to perform the burial ceremony of a man who was alive Witness went to the Musjid and saw the corpse lying on a table. On examining the body, he found that life was extinct before at least two hours. Witness then cancelled the pass given by the Municipal Ramoshi for burial and informed the matter to the police. Under the Municipal Byelaws the Ramoshi was authorised to issue burial passes and was bound to take the cause of death as given by the informants. There was no rule authorising the Ramoshi to inspect the dead body.

Bhao Govind, Municipal Ramoshi, said that he was approached by Abdulhussein Mohmedali on Monday morning for a burial pass. Abdulhussein told witness that the deceased was ailing for the last eight days and was treated at home. He issued the burial pass. He did not examine the dead body as it was against Islamic religion to examine a dead body by a non-Mohomedan.

ISSUE OF BURIAL PASSES.

The coroner observed that it was most undesirable that the Bombay Municipality should empower the Ramoshi to issue burial passes. He hoped the Municipal Act would be amended at an early date to prevent suspicious death being disposed off without due enquiry.

Further enquiry was adjourned till Sunday to enable the police to make further investigation. The coroner has issued a proclamation requesting those who know anything about the death of Kamruddin Abdulhussein to attend his court on Sunday and give evidence.

TENDERS ALLOTTED IN FULL

On Wednesday the 15th June 1927 tenders to the amount of £140,000 at 1s. 5 29|32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £930,000 at 1s. 5 7|8d. were received. These tenderers received approximately 65 1|2 per cent of their tenders. Other tenders at lower rates were rejected. £500, 000 will be offered on Wednesday 22nd June 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

SUCCESS FOR THE PEOPLE.

IDAR PRAJAKEEYA CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" Mr. Manilal H. Mehta, President of the Idar Prajakeeya Conference which had to be dissolved in strange circumstances said:—

According to the programme which was arranged to finish the proceedings of the Conference on the 14th instant I had to return immediately to keep my appointment in Bombay on Wednesday as there was no other train available at night. Of course, we had to hurry up the proceedings. We utilised the time saved, in doing more useful work. After the audience had dispersed from the Pandal, the workers and the volunteers went in procession to Big Wadi where general prayers were offered and the Idar Sava Sangha and education fund were started for which nearly Rs. 1,500 were subscribed on the spot. An influential Committee was formed for further collections and it is hoped that the fund would very easily go to two lacs of rupees.

Proposals were made to open vernacular schools and to attach with them an Akhada and volunteer corps. Various inspiring and enthusiastic addresses were delivered by the leading workers and the proceedings then terminated at about 1 p.m. arranging that a mass meeting be held on that very spot at night for associating them with the movement. The people were not at all disappointed or discouraged at the incident of the early termination of the work of the Conference. There was the same enthusiasm all throughout and there was a feeling among the people that theirs was the success. The fact that large number of men and women accompanied the party including myself which left the town for the station, the women all the while singing national songs, clearly showed that the people were not at all cowed down by the hooligans and the disturbances created near the Pandal. It is not that I had hurriedly returned owing to these incidents.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MISCHIEF.

Q: Who is responsible for these incidents? Was it a communal tension between the Hindus and Mahomedans?

A: No. It was not at all a communal question. Several leading Mahomedans were seen at the station to receive me and some of them shook hands with me. Several Mahomedan men and women thronged the roads by which the presidential procession passed and they all saluted the party in procession. Even Mahomedans were seen in the Pandal and on inquiry it was found that they had entered the Pandal by purchasing tickets. The Boris and Ganchi Mahomedans did not join the handful of Kasbati Mussalmans who created this disturbance. Some old Mahomedans had approached me expressing their regret at the incident; and they stated that they were being persuaded by the hooligans to join them but they had flatly declined to do so.

INDIFFERENCE OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The Deputy Police Superintendent and the City Magistrate gave us every indication from their talk and behaviour that they were incapable of checking the hooligans. Although several telegrams were sent to the Diwan at Bombay and to the Police Superintendent at Himatnagar none of them came to Idar. Even the Dewan in charge took the matter very lightly, although he knew that the local police authorities apprehended a breach of peace and requisitioned the infantry from Himatnagar. The Magistrate was newly appointed and the City Fouzdar was appointed only 4 days before the commencement of the Conference. It seemed that nobody was anxious to take any responsibility. The poor Magistrate had to run up and down to Himatnagar for receiving oral instructions. The situation, if at all it was saved, was saved by the tactful way in which the old Deputy Superintendent was dealing both with the hooligans and the workers of the Conference. It was the view of the public there that the higher authorities did not personally interfere to save their prestige as the hooligans would not have obeyed their orders. Inquiry should be instituted and the ring-leaders should be legally dealt with.

NO CAUSE FOR OFFENCE.

Q: Had the workers given any offence to His Highness or to the Mahomedans?

A: The workers realised that it would not be prudent to speak anything that would go to insult or degrade His Highness in the presence of the State servants and the public, when His Highness was in Idar proper. They therefore studiously avoided any reference whatsoever either to His Highness or to other members of the family. Even reference made with regard to His Highness in the presidential address had to be scored out at the instance of the Working Committee. There was no occasion at all for wounding the feelings of the Mahomedans. On the contrary I am told, that the organisers of the procession went out of their way and took the procession by another way with a view to avoid passing by certain mosques.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY JUNE 17, 1927.

FALSE GUIDES.

Unconcerned about the realities of the present political situation, unmindful of the harm the present communal discord is doing to the country as a whole, blind to the fact that a united front against the forces which deny India freedom is the primary necessity for launching on a successful programme of direct action, the "Indian National Herald" continues its campaign of vilification of Congress leaders. It is anxious to paint them as renegades who have proved untrue to their trust, who are holding back while the masses are eager to step forward and begin non-payment of taxes. "The leaders are betraying the people," the "Herald" says, and it expects the rank and file of Congressmen to swallow this insulting description of men grown grey in the service of the Congress, men who are straining every nerv. to cement communal and political unity. The "Herald" warns the leaders that if "they will not non-co-operate, Non-co-operation will thrust itself upon them." The "Herald" has, of course, nothing to learn from the wise admonitions of Mahatma Gandhi on the subject of launching Civil Disobedience at the present stage when one section of Nationalists is suspicious of another section, when communal jealousies and bickerings are forcing the country's attention away from the urgent need of fighting for Swaraj. To the "Herald" Mahatma Gandhi is a man "who has done disservice to the nation." The Oracle has spoken. So it must be!

Equally mischievous is the "Herald's" attempt to insinuate that because the leaders of various Nationalist parties are not anxious to fall in with the proposal of immediately carrying out a programme of full-fledged Non-co-operation, by their very refusal to do so they co-operate with the Government. While the truth is that every Nationalist group in the legislatures is doing its best to offer resistance to the bureaucracy, while the painful reality of the whole sad situation to-day is that such resistance to the bureaucracy often fails to be effective simply because the various groups have not learnt to co-operate among themselves, it suits the "Herald" to misread the whole situation and brand the leaders as only too anxious to co-operate with the Government. Our contemporary will do a real service to honest journalism and it will advance the cause of Indian freedom which it professes to advocate, if it leaves its present mischievous habit of fomenting discord and disunion, and helps in the promotion of communal and political unity. So far it has achieved the discredit of persistently befittling all constructive efforts towards real unity the leaders of the Congress have made and are making. The object of bringing about unity is to exert the maximum pressure on the bureaucracy that the Nation is capable of and this unity will be brought about only if critics, who are out to destroy the reputation of political leaders, place the interests of the country above every other consideration. The work in the country is part of the Congress programme. So is the work in the Councils. Why should those who criticise the methods dopted to achieve advance in either work forget that there is a common opponent India has to contend against, an opponent who is only too glad to exploit our divisions and differences?

The British exploiter of India, as Mr. Lalji Naranji truly observes in the interview we publish elsewhere, owes his success to the fact that whether he is a civilian or a commercial competitor, he pulls together with all his strength with his fellows "where the common opponent is concerned". It is a great pity that we have not yet learnt this "secret of success". We have, on the contrary, allowed ourselves to be demoralised politically and, as Mr. Lalji says, the accumulative effect of the wrongs done to the country by the bureaucracy is "to accelerate the pace of disintegration". And the "Herald" is proving itself to be one of the most useful allies of the bureauceracy. The only remedy to avert this growing disaster is the one Mr. Lalji rightly indictes: "Political unity, broad-based on the recognition of the limitations, rights and responsibilities of the component parts" of the forces we can assemble for achieving Freedom, "and their mobilisation in the cause of national regeneration". Let the politically-minded classes in the country concentrate their attention upon how to achieve co-operation between Indian and Indian, upon how to respect the rights, responsibilities and limitations of the component parts, and they will find that it will be an easy task for them again to make the Indian National Congress the powerful body it was in the glorious days of Non-co-operation. The Congress wants both money and human energy to be expended in a carefully organised manner on the work of national regeneration. It can only obtain both if persistent efforts are made to bring within its fold, as in 1920-21, the businessmen as well as the professional classes and the peasants. The present is an opportune time for achieving this very desirous consummation, and we have no doubt the leaders of Indian Nationalism will pursue steadfastly their up-hill task, undeterred by the vilifications and misrepresentations of those who refuse to shed their petty-mindedness and while paying lip-service to need for giving a proper fight to the entrenched forces of the bureaucracy are playing the game of the latter by their suicidal counsel which will make it impossible for such a fight to be given.

CRIME AND POLICE IN BOMBAY.

It will be some relief to the people of Bombay to learn, from the annual report of the Police of Bombay City for the year 1926, that there was in the year a distinct fall in the City's record of crime. Criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code number 7954 as against 9,603 in 1923 and 11,190 in 1,924. This is the lowest figure recorded since 1912. From 1919 to 1924 such cases ranged well over 11,000, evidently due to high prices and the continued unsettling effect of war conditions. Those conditions are absent now and wages are partially adjusted to high prices. The decline in crime in 1924 and 1925 was also appreciably due to the strenuous efforts of Mr. Kelly, the Police Commissioner, to maintain strict discipline and efficiency in the police ranks. In 1926 he brought to book no less than 517 officers and men including 14 Europeans. The position, however, is not wholly reassuring, for we notice that the total crime figures for 1926 including petty offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, run up to 1,38,675 as against 1,35,827 in 1,925. Besides, certain culpable types of crime, such as kidnapping and exposure of infants show a marked increase. Mere figures, again, may be deceptive. We well remember how, when crime figures rise, official reports often attribute them to greater vigilance on the part of the police. One wonders if this means that low figures may be due to less vigilance.

Apart from figures, however, we must admit that there is still a lurking feeling of insecurity in the minds of the people of Bombay and even a few brutal crimes due to the neglect or corruption of the police are enough to drive the people into a panic. Hence we welcome the stern disciplinary measures of Mr. Kelly and we trust that efforts will continue to be made to maintain a high level of efficiency. It is surprising that out of nearly 4,000 constables in the force only 1,591 are literate. Constables would be far more efficient and capable of enlisting the co-operation of the public if they could boast of at least primary education. It should not be hard to insist on literacy or primary education as one of the minimum tests for admission to the department at any rate in a city like Bombay. Is it contended that men with any education do not care to join the police force? That raises an important point. It is a pity that the police in India is unpopular. Yet, if more of the higher posts were given to Indians they would serve as a useful link between the police and the public. At present there is not that measure of co-operation between the two that is to be found in those countries where the people rule themselves. There the people regard the police as their guardians of peace and as friends. Here the police are distrusted and not much assisted in their investigation work by the public. India will be like other countries only when she will be like them, self-governed. Meanwhile much could be done by giving many of the higher posts to Indians.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT

The tracing of the French war "ace" Captain Nungesser and his companion Captain Coli in a lumber camp in the wilds of Quebec means that the two intrepid Frenchmen have succeeded in winning the honours of non-stop flights across the Atalntic. France secures the earlier honours while America with Captain Lindbergh's performance comes second. Nungesser started on May 8 with a machine having no wireless and with only a single engine and could be traced over Newfoundland but was afterwards considered lost as he failed to arrive in New York. The valuable offers of reward made by Paris journals for anyone finding a trace of the missing airmen in Canada show how keenly the French were interested in their favourite champion's attempt for a "hop" across the Atlantic, and how tenaciously they held to the belief that their air heroes had not been irrevocably lost. The optimism of the French has now been justified and we have no doubt that in America as well as in France a reception, as great and as spontaneous as the one accorded to Captain Lindbergh, awaits them.

SUSPICIOUS HOOLIGANISM.

The Idar Prajayeek Conference was a peaceful, legitimate function, held with the approval of the Dewan himself. It was the Ruler's duty to protect the Conference from every kind of molestation. Yet when a regular army of hooligans sought to wreck the Conference and, as our correspondent reports, even threw stones, bones and flesh on the volunteers, the Maharaja makes a dramatic appearance on the scene with his drawn sword but proves too impotent to stop the mischief. What is worse, there seems to have been at the back of the hooliganism a reprehensible attempt to convert an inoffensive meeting without a trace of communalism in it into a Hindu-Muslim riot. It is too dangerous a game to be connived at. It is clearly the duty of the Dewan to trace out the ringleaders whoever they be.

ART IN DELHI.

WELL-PLANNED EFFORTS.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

II.

The age-long, immortal spirit, of Delhi is, I said, beginning to be stirred. Something of the manner in which the awakened spirit begins to act could be traced in the conduct and activities of the "Modern School" which is probably one of the few educational institutions in the country that have, in providing primary and secondary education to the children in Delhi, definitely accepted the mission of providing "as far as possible an artistic surrounding and opportunities to develop the aesthetic side of their mind." Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh and his enlightened son, Lala Raghubir Singh, to whose courageous initiative and enterprise the School owes its present prestige and position, have, it is evident, seen to it that that object of the School is duly respected.

NEW ART SOCIETY.

Mr. S. C. Ukil, the local artist, not unknown to the readers of the "Chronicle", as Art Instructor, is, with skilled enthusiasm, stimulating their artistic perceptions and faculties. The children are not only provided with beautiful surrounding, they are also given definite opportunities to respond to the beauty and joy in their surroundings. The Science Master, Dr. C. P. Choube, young, open-minded and determined, the Montessori Teacher, Miss M. Young, clear-sighted and experienced, and the Music as well as Geography teachers all aim towards the same end. Another local effort made by the enlightened residents of Delhi for the continued appreciation and advancement of art was manifest in the formation of a new Art Society.

INDIAN ART.

At a meeting, held, some months back at Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh's residence it was resolved to start an Art Society in Delhi where members could devote their attention, specifically, to the encouragement and advancement of Indian art. The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, who presided, Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, Dr. Keshav Deo Sharma, Mr. N. C. Sen of the Hindu College, Messrs. Ragubir Singh and Ukil of the Modern School, Mr. Purshottam Lal Sharma the local architect and Mr. K. C. Roy of the Associated Press and Mr. Sahni of the "Hindusthan Times" were among those who have promised the Society their active support. It has been suggested that the Society should arrange an art exhibition next winter. The suggestion has been taken up with enthusiasm and it is not unlikely that Delhi will soon have the opportunity to witness an art exhibition that promises to be rather an uncommon experience for its citizens.

DEVOTED DREAMER.

A devoted worker who dreams in terms of beauty that has been and is still fortunately, India, is to be recognised in Mrs. Frieda Das. Her name is not unknown to the readers of the "Chronicle". Her informative article, written about a year ayo from France on Fresco Painting was indicative of the persistent efforts for the due recognition of the importance, particularly for India, of mural painting. Mrs. Das has recently returned again from Europe and she intends to spend her time in work which appeals irresistibly to the artist responsive to the inspiration in the priceless manifestations of living art in India. Hers is a name that has earned appreciation and recognition in Europe.

HER WORK.

She has acquired the pure fresco technique, at the American School of Fine Arts Faintainebleu, from Paul Bondouin, the eminent pupil and co-worker of Puvis de Chauvannes, the greatest name among the modern pioneers of mural painting. She has exhibited at the Salon des Beaux Arts. The Queen of the Belgians has purchased her sketch of the Mezjhai glacier as a token, probably, of her visit to the Himalayas. She received a commission and some time back executed two large decorations in fresco for the Chateau St. Hubert. She is now busy capturing visions, innumerable in India, of beauty. Her sketches and paintings are indicative of the dream spirit in her.

THE POWER.

She believes fresco has the powers "to make art live once more in India as in the days of the old, nay, far more vitally and intimately." She dreams of "a great renaissance in India, of a day when by means of frescoes walls that have to be built and finished any way, will be made beautiful and a joy and inspiration for ever, the walls that enclose a public assembly, the walls within which the minds of students expand and the walls that shelter the sleeping baby. There never was a period of greatness without an accompanying blossoming of beauty; we are tired of looking backwards—we are looking forward to a great and beautiful India of the future." That future demands the services of artists gifted like her.

ANOTHER WORKER.

Mrs. Lena George is another worker, also not unknown to the readers of the "Chronicle". Her etchings, some of her drawings and clay models depicting interesting incidents in the folk-life in and around Delhi have been made already familiar to the readers of this journal. She has with her drawings that should be a revelation to those who refuse to see beauty in our daily surroundings. The time is not distant, let us hope, when Mrs. George will enable us to enjoy and appreciate a representative exhibition of her work.

(To Be Continued.)

NEW TEMPLE AT FANASWADI.

NO ADMISSION FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

(BY GITANANDA BRAHMACHARI.)

In his appeal to the public in the form of a papal encyclical His Holiness Sri Ananthachariyar of Pratiwadi Bhyankara Mutt has declared himself a devout and sincere adherent of the Divine Teacher and Teachings of the Bhagavad Gita, the Gospel of Universal Love, Truth and Righteousness. Myself a humble and earnest student of the same divine gospel, myself a Naishthika Brahmacharin bent upon the practical realization of the religious ideal, I beg to ascertain from His Holiness what he means to do with the depressed and appressed sixty millions of the Hindus who have been in the degraded state for ages and centuries and whom His Holiness also has thought fit to be kept out of his new temple and unfit to be admitted into it for the benefit of Deva-Darsan.

THE INVIDIOUS BAR.

What strikes a visitor to the newly built beautiful temple at Fanaswadi, which, as the world knows, owes its origin and completion to the unceasing efforts of His Holiness? The very first thing that strikes the attention at the entrance to this temple is the obnoxious, inhuman and unholy notice proclaiming in big letters that admission to the Holy House of God is restricted to the members of the so-called "Chathurvarnas' or the traditional four castes. Is it to perpetuate the evils of the extreme South and stiffen the recently-relaxing prejudices of the Bombay city, is it only to have a mere copy and aggravating addition to the horrors and atrocities of the caste-ridden South Indian temples that a new temple at so much cost and labour and in the same styie of architecture has been established here at Fanaswadi? Is it a temple that is not open to all devout worshippers of God who may seek the sacred privilege of humble worship and prayer? Does Vaishnavism, which, in literal interpretation means the eternal and universal religion of all world and humanity, insist upon the observance of such flesh and colour distinctions between man and man? Where is the sloka in the Gita wherein the Lord could be supposed to have commanded or sanctioned such an inhuman usage?

A devout Vaishnavite and profound scholar like His Holiness need not be told that the "Archa" or the Image form of Worship has been instituted by the great shastras for the special use and benefit of the poor, illiterate and uncultured classes like those who are entirely kept out of our temples at present. The higher castes are expected to impose upon themselves the more rigid and self-disciplining courses of knowledge, concentration and sense-control.

Again, the term Chandala is applied not only to those unfortunate beings born in the lowest rungs of the social ladder but also to those who do perpetrate evil deeds of the kind common even to Brahmins of the present-day. The terms Karma-chandalas and Vipra-chandalas were coined long ago by those who did care something for the true and righteous conduct. Such references to the sacred words and texts may sound commonplace to the mere scholars; but citations as the above are not made in the spirit of pompous display of learning but to eicit authoritative opinion.

GIVE THE RIGHT LEAD.

Hinduism and even Vaishnavism of the

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Mahatmaji on the Pact.

It is a feeling and thought-provoking article that Mahatma Gandhi writes on Hindu-Muslim Unity in the current number of "Young India". The main point that Mahatmaji makes out is that the Hindus and Muslims have not yet changed their hearts and shed their mutual fear and that therefore the Bombay Pact is a mere make-shift. We feel we are a little more optimistic in this case than Gandhiji. While we are conscious of the limitations of the Pact and the indispensable need for a genuine change of hearts, yet we regard the Pact as something more than a make-shift. Nay, even as a make-shift, it will be a useful thing, provided it is the right make-shift. And the Pact is in the right direction though it does not go far in that direction. There are some dark moments in the nation's struggle when we say with humility, "one step is enough for me." The Pact is a ray of light in one such dark moment. It shows some change of minds, if not of hearts. Few would have dreamt of it some months ago. "The agreement did not affect Delhi," says Mahatmaji. But are we sure that things might not have been worse without the Pact? The efforts of Dr. Ansari have had their wholesome effect. If the arbitration boards that were appointed at the eleventh hour had been functioning much longer before, the position might have been better still.

Plea for United Front.

The following words of Mahatmaji are worth being deeply pondered over. He says: "Differences we shall always have. But we must learn to settle them all, whether religious or other, by arbitration. Before the rulers we must be able to present a united front and demonstrate to the world our capacity for regulating our own manners if we would have Swaraj." Alas, there are amongst us those who regard a united front as a mere platitude and magnify every little difference into a question of principle to be fought to a finish. Communal differences have to a large extent been due to political considerations and thrive on political dissensions. It is for this reason that the President of the Congress kept the Pact clear of political controversies in the Congress and strove to go the farthest limit of compromise so as to create an atmosphere to develop the Pact into the reality that Mahatmaji wants. Would that all our politicians could realise the supreme need of the hour and help in the task of ensuring a united front both in matters political and religious!

Toddy Shop at Chaupati.

Only a year ago the City Improvement Trust Board passed a resolution "that no liquor shop should be allowed to be located in future on any property or part of the property belonging to the Board or any building or part of a building constructed or to be constructed thereon." Yet, the Improvement Trust Committee, subordinate to the Board, has allowed a toddy shop to be located on its own property at Chaupati and in its own building. Is the exception allowed on the ground that toddy is not liquor or that the shop is an old one on Trust property? It is poor quibbling to say that toddy is not liquor. We do not know on whose authority the Chairman said that, according to a Government of India official, toddy was not an intoxicating drink. Whatever an individual official may say, Government tax toddy just, as they tax any strong liquor. The Committee should know, what so many others know, that the toddy sold in almost every shop is more or less fermented and that it contains enough alcohol to be classed as liquor. As for the shop being an old one, the Trust had a fresh occasion to entertain a fresh application from an old tenant. That application could not have been allowed without violating the Board's resolution. Besides, the Trust which formerly lent only land now lends both land and building to the shop-keeper. If there was any doubt about this, Mr. Tairsee's suggestion to refer the matter to the Board should have been accepted. As it is, the action of the Committee is a flagrant breach of a resolution of its superior body. It is the duty of the Board now to assert its power.

What the Peasant Wants.

Agricultural information from abroad is not acceptable in England, said Sir Francis Floud before the Agricultural Commission which began its public sittings in London on Monday. He went so far as to say that to tell a British farmer what had been done in other countries was the quickest way of enraging him. Our Indian peasant shares that distrust, though he is not very prone to be enraged. He has seen or heard of many an exotic scheme turned down and is naturally slow to believe in schemes. What he wants, more than reshuffling of higher offices in the Government and academic discussions on the comparative values of British and Indian agricultural and veterinary methods, is a little more of the product of his labour to be left to him, a few more credit facilities, and a little more of simple practical education. Sir Patrick Fagan voiced only one of his needs when he pleaded for compulsory education, under trained teachers. What are our authorities doing to supply this vital need? They are wasting years in planning how they can shove most responsibility on to the Local Bodies and pay the least to them. As for trained teachers, one wonders if the Government of Bombay regard them as a luxury. We understand that the training schools at Dharwar and Ahmedabad are to be closed. Who knows if Government will not say later that the supply of trained teachers is too limited for rapid extension of compulsory education?

INDIAN DISUNITY-GOVT.'S OPPORTUNITY.

HOW TO UNDO WRONG TO COTTON INDUSTRY.

MR. LALJI NARANJI ON POLITICAL UNITY.

FREEDOM--ONLY PRICE FOR PREFERENCE.

A representative of the Free Pres sof India interviewed Mr. Laji Naranji, who only recently returned to Bombay from up-country as to his own views on the Tariff Board report.

Mr. Lalji said: "I have little to add to what has already been said on the subject. Let us wait and see what decisions are taken by the All-India meeting of the mil-owners that meets on the 20th. I have not, however, been taken by surprise by the decision of the Government of India. It was inevitable that with Indian opinion divided into opposing camps, the Government should feel itself strong to take decisions, however unjust and injurious to national interests. In this particular question, I recognise that Imperial considerations must have weighed and the Chinese imbroglio and Japan's position of vantage must have played not a little part. But, the question is: Would the Indian Government have dared to take a decision so manifestly untenable in the face of an united Indian opinion. Emphatically not. We lack political vision and the capacity to sink minor differences and personal prejudices and predilections for the common cause, while the secret of success of the British in India, whether he is a civilian or a commercial competitor, is that they pull together with all their strength where the common opponent is concerned, while they are divided for their own affairs among themselves as much as ourselves.

The sinews of war, whether it is economical, political or material, is money. Opponents of Indian progress noted that the strength of the political movement in the Non-Co-operation days was not only the numbers to whom the political gospel appealed but also the funds that it commanded. The success of Mahatma Gandhi in collecting one crore of rupees within three months and that largely from the capitalist classes who were divided from him in politics is a great landmark in the national movement. From that time, it is my conviction, that no effort has been spared to encourage by all possible means, class antagonism between masses and the capitalists and the seeds sown then and sedulously cultivated since then, have borne fruit. The net result is that Congressmen are divided amongst themselves, the aggressive communal consciousness is at its height and the class consciousness is sufficiently developed. I do not hold that these manifestations are not without their saving features in the evolution of our national life. But I do think that we have no clear grasp of the fundamentals of the Indian problem. And until we succeed in the understanding of the fundamentals of the Indian problem, we must elect to suffer helplessly on issues like protection to the Textile Industry, and the appreciation of the Rupee, etc.

POLITICAL UNITY, THE REMEDY.

The wrongs done to the Textile Industry by the latest decision of the Government are only a small part of the larger wrongs inflicted on the country. The cumulative effect of the wrongs done to the country in one case after another must be to strangle the nation economically, to demoralise us politically and to accelerate the pace of disintegration. But the remedy to the wrong done to the Textile Industry is the same as the remedy to every other wrong that has been done and is being done to Indian interests. That remedy is: political unity broad-based on the recognition of the limitations, rights and responsibilities of the component parts and their mobilisation in the cause of national regeneration. We must shed our petty-mindedness, the necessary mentality is lacking. It is not lacking only in any particular section of the people. It is lacking as much in the businessman as in the politician or the ordinary man in the street, my remedy may seem commonplace but I have given anxious thought to the growing weakness of our position and this is what struck me some time ago and what strikes me still.

"RUINOUS FREIGHT RULES."

The representative asked: It is being urged that it is only the Bombay mills that need protection. It is also being said that the mills are over capitalised, management is inefficient and labour is being made a scapegoat of.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said: It is not true that it is only the Bombay mills that need protection. But it is true that the mills outside Bombay even though less efficiently managed are to a certain extent in a better position. I have, for instance, a mill in Sholapur. The Railway freight rates from Bombay to Sholapur are so ruinous that I can successfully compete against Bombay in Sholapur territory. In the same way, a study of the shipping freights will show that while the freights for the carriage of cotton and cotton goods between India and the United Kingdom and Egypt are cheaper, the freights to centres near India to which Indian markets export goods, as for instance Persia, are heavy. In the absence of a national Government which would certainly refrain from imposing ruinous railway freights and which would certainly refuse to allow export markets to be lost or made difficult by ruinous shipping freights and would stimulate carriage of goods in national bottoms, what can you expect? Nor is it correct to say that our ills are due to over-capitalisation. It may be the case in a few instances.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE FOR A PRICE.

The representative asked: It is suggested that the entire bungle in the case of the Textile Tariff Board is its lack of courage to recommend Imperial Preference. The suggestion seems to be that if the mill owners plumbed for Imperial preference, they may still get protection against Japan.

Mr. Nalji Naranji said: I am a practical man. It is likely my voice may not be popular but I will certainly agree to Imperial Preference but for a substantial price and not for a pittance of 4 per cent. duty.

The representative: What is your idea of substantial price? Is it more duty?

Mr. Lalji Naranji: No. I mean constitutional reforms. If we were to be an united people, I would certainly say, Imperial Preference for a price like substantial measure of Reforms under which the Government would not be a mockery or representative government but the provinces and the central legislature be really subject to the control of the legislature with adequate guarantee of full responsible government within the prescribed period. I am totally opposed to Imperial Preference for a pittance to the Textile Industry and in our present conditions, the larger aspect of the question does not arise.

The representative asked: But is it not strange that the millowners should concentrate on the Japanese competition which annually is said to be to the extent of 250 millions yards only while the United Kingdom exports to Indian markets to the extent of 1700 million yards of cloth.

Mr. Lalji Naranji: I am glad you asked the question. The United Kingdom used to be premier exporter to India in bleached whites as well as grey cloth. India today does not manufacture the fine counts of bleached whites. The competition is, therefore, really in grey cloth and in the coarse counts of sheeting etc. Statistics for the last few years will show that India is making steady headway against the United Kingdom in regard to grey cloth while both the United Kingdom and India are steadily losing to Japan in grey cloth. In the first quarter of 1927 in plain grey piecegoods, imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 47 millions yards for the corresponding period in 1926 to 39 million yards in 1927 while the Japanese imports increased from 34 million yards in the first quarter of 1926 to 42 million yards in the first quarter of 1927.—Free Press.

BRITISH RESIDENTS TO RETURN TO HANKOW

LONDON, June 15.

The degree of improvement in the situation in South China was indicated by Mr. Locker-Lampson who replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the naval authorities and the British Minister had agreed that British residents including a small proportion of women who are likely to do so during summer, may now be permitted to return to Hankow, provided they resided in the settlement and to Wuhu and Kiukang where residence should be restricted to the vicinity of the river front.—Reuter.

VOIKOV MURDER JUDGEMENT

SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

ASSASSIN'S CONFESSIONS IN COURT

LONDON, June 16.

Warsaw.—The extraordinary Tribunal has sentenced M. Kowerda who assassinated M. Vaikov to penal servitude for life with the loss of civic rights. It simultaneously decided to recommend the President of the Republic to commute the sentence to 15 years' penal servitude.—Reuter.

"I AM NOT GUILTY OF MURDER"

LONDON, June 15.

Warsaw.—"I killed Voikov but I am not guilty of murder" calmly replied Kowerda at opening of the trial. He added that he did so on account of what the Bolsheviks had done in Russia.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF SINN FEIN PARTY

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY RETURNS MCGILLIGAN

LONDON, June 15.

Mr. McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, and the Independent Republican Mr. Clery have been elected to fill the National University seats in the Dail.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Newspapers group the Sinn Fein Party with Mr. Devalera's Party, which have hitherto refused to take their seats in the Dail, but it is not known how other parties, which are generally described as constitutional parties, will group themselves in the new House.—B. O. W.

BAD IMPRESSION AT GENEVA

TRADE UNION FREEDOM QUESTION SHIRKED.

LONDON, June 15.

The Geneva Labour Conference has decided by 66 votes to 28 to exclude the question of trade union freedom from the agenda of the next Conference, thus killing the famous questionnaire to Governments regarding the freedom of Association and combination which refers to the rights of both employers and workers. Thus a very bad impression has been produced at the International Labour Office, which regards this matter as the most important question on the agenda of the present Conference. There has been some condemnation of the attitude of employers' and workers' groups and of some Government delegates, as for instance, those of Canada, Japan and Netherlands, who voted for this exclusion.—Reuter.

PURSUING LOCARNO POLICY

QUESTION BEFORE LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, June 16.

Geneva.—The Council of the League in a communique states that members of the Conference have examined the questions left in suspence at the last December's meeting and have again unanimously noted the desire to pursue the Locarno policy which has already given important results in the interests of peace.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE'S WORK APPROVED

LONDON, June 15.

Geneva.—The Council of the League has adopted the report in favour of continuing the work of the Prepatory Disarmament Committee.—Reuter.

CAIRO TO CAPE EMPIRE AIR ROUTE

Captain Elliott, Under Secretary for Scotland, expressed the opinion that India would benefit by the Imperial Conference scheme for a chair of research stations. But hitherto there had been no executive or even a preliminary investigation.—Reuter.

MINERS' WELFARE COMMITTEE

NEW RESEARCH STATION STARTED

LONDON, June 16.

A new research station to investigate the means for ensuring safety in the mines was opened at Buxton on Tuesday by Lord Chelmsford, Chairman of the Miners' Welfare Committee. The Committee to which the work owes its origin is devoting £50,000 annually to it.—B.O.W.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE

ARBITRATION BOARD'S AWARD

PROPOSALS IN "SEALED COVER"

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Messrs. Nirmal Chunder Chunder, Mr. Amerandranath Ghose, Maulana Akram Khan, members of the Arbitration Board, appointed by the All-India Congress Committee, to settle the Bengal Congress dispute, have issued, to-day, a statement, giving their award.

In the course of the statement, they say they were asked by one group in the Provincial Congress to form an Executive and appoint office-bearers. They state they could not possibly do so, inasmuch as the All-India Congress Committee, whose delegated powers they were exercising in the matter, have no jurisdiction to substitute nomination by themselves for election by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. They, as members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, having intimate connection with the Congress movement in Bengal, and not as arbitrators but as comrades, have drawn up a list as to the persons who, in their opinion, should be elected with a view to helping the vast body of members who have no partisan spirit, and they propose to hand over the list in sealed cover to the Chairman of the meeting they have called on June 26, so that members present may consider the list before proceeding to election.—Free Press.

'NEVER INCITED TO VIOLENCE

COMRADE SINGARAVELU'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, June 15.

The case against Comrade Singarvelu, calling upon him to show cause as to why he should not be bound over for keeping the peace, was taken up by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Singarvelu said: "I make this statement subject to the Commissioner of Police withdrawing the case. (Laughter) I have never advocated violence in my speeches, nor have I incited the people to violence."

The Commissioner of Police said he had no objection to withdrawal, but the matter lay in the hands of the Magistrate. He was confident that ends of justice would be met by any action that he might take.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to Friday.—Free Press.

POLICE GUARD NEAR DR. MOONJE'S HOUSE.

NAGPUR, June 15.

In connection with the Police arrangement near Dr. Moonje's house it has been ascertained that on the night of the 11th instant, two Mohamedan boys were assaulted near the house. This news spread among the Mohamadan community the next morning and since then groups of Mohamadans have been found armed with lathies here and there. To avert further untoward occurrence police took precautions at the street where this incident occurred and in which Dr. Moonje's house is situated. Both the Mohamadan boys were admitted in the Mayo Hospital for treatment.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Captain C. B. Lyon and Captain F. Seymour Williams Aides-de-Camp arrived Government Houe, Ganeshkhind from tour on Wednesday.

Lieut.-General Sir Harold Walker and Captain H. B. Morkill lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

TRACED AT LAST!

NUNGESSER AND COLI FOUND IN QUEBEC

AIR SURVEYOR'S SUCCESSFUL SEARCH

LONDON, June 16.

Chicago.—Elwood Wilson of the Fairchild Aerial Survey Company of Grandmere, Quebec, has informed the "Chicago Herald" over long-distance telephone that Nungesser and Col are in a lumber camp on the south bank of the Saguenay river, Quebec Province.—Reuter.

(Captains Charles Nungesser and Coli aged 35 and 46 respectively are expert air men, who rendered yeomen service during the Great War. The former alone was responsible in bringing down 46 German aeroplanes and was wounded scores of time. On May 8th, they started on a non-stop Trans-Atlantic expedition, and flew according to reports as far as Newfoundland towards the direction of New Yark. For a long time their movements could not be traced. Great anxiety was felt throughout Europe and elaborate plans for the search of the missing airmen were undertaken. The Parisian Journal "Sport" sent the Canadian Commissioner in Paris, an offer of 50,000 francs reward to anyone discovering Nungesser in Canada. The search was becoming futile and all hopes had been gigven up.)

NON-STOP FLIGHT POSTPONED AGAIN

DUE TO ADVERSE WINDS

LONDON, June 16.

Capt. Carr's flight has been again postponed owing to adverse winds.—Reuter.

"INDIA WOULD REMAIN LOYAL"

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, June 15.

Melbourne.—Dewan Bahadur T Rangachariar was today the guest of the Grand Masonic Lodge. He said that he had been greatly impressed with the warmth of his welcome expressed throughout Australia. He had learned much of Australia and hoped that he would be a medium of Australia's learning more of India. He had many times been asked whether India would remain part of the Empire. And he had felt surprised and pained. India would remain loyal. Years ago the "Great Queen" with a few simple words had done more to gain India's goodwill than many statesmen. She said with reference to India:—"Their happiness is our greatness. All our people, whether white, brown or black, are our subjects." The great national movement in India was a widespread patriotic movement towards a closer union between India and Britain.—

EMPIRE SOLIDARITY.

At luncheon of the Rotary Club Mr. Rangachariar made a strong appeal for closer cooperation between Australia and India. He said that the objects for which all were striving could be achieved by a mutual understanding of the difficulties and the problems confronting each Dominion. Australia could not afford to disregard India's problems, nor India Australia's. Advocating Free Trade between Dominions when they would become as strong as the nations with which they must compete in their home markets Mr. Rangachariar said:—"Let us do away with the cry 'Buy British goods'. We should make no distinction between British and Dominion products. All belong to the British Empire.—Reuter.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to become patron of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon.

It is understood that Mr. A.R. Dalal I.C.S., Bombay, will officiate as Secretary in the Education Department of the Government of India, when Mr. Bhore proceeds on leave next month.

LORD WINTERTON REGRETS

LANSBURY'S QUESTIONS ABOUT SUBASH

LONDON, June 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. George Lansbury asked for the date on which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was brought before the Magistrate or the Judge for examination and also the date on which the nature of evidence was submitted to Mr. Bose for examination or contradiction.

Lord Winterton replied that as far as he was aware, Mr. Bose was not produced in person before any judge nor was evidence against him submitted to him for examination. Lord Winterton regretted if anything he had said had misled Mr. Lansbury on these points.—Reuter

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

SECOND REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY

LONDON, June 16.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture will issue on Friday, the second report publishing the evidence of the official witnesses from Bombay Presidency, representing all the departments connected with the rural problems. The witnesses advocated research by provincial departments with the help and co-operation of the Central Government wherever necessary. They stated that for propaganda, the non-official organisations like co-operative societies and development associations had been found successful and declared that fragmentation of holdings was a serious evil, for which legislation had been introduced but voluntary efforts on Punjab lines were also advocated. Reference was also made to the great benefit, the Presidency had derived from the irrigation works, with regard to which the witnesses specially mentioned contribution which department by minor irrigation works was likely to make to agricultural welfare of dry tracts.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

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"BLASPHEMING PATIENT GOD."

NO CHANGE OF HEART YET.

GANDHIJI AND BOMBAY PACT.

CONTROL OVER MASSES BEFORE SWARAJ.

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

"I should with the greatest joy undertake an indefinite fast as I very nearly did at Delhi in 1924 if it could melt and change the stony hearts of Hindus and Mussalmans" writes Mr. Gandhi in to-day's "Young India" commenting on the question of Hindu-Moslem unity. "If the reader does not now see me often refer to the question in these pages, it is because the sense of humiliation has gone too deep for words. It matters little to me whether the perpetrators of the shameful deeds are Hindus or Mussalmans. It is enough to know that some of us are blaspheming the patient God and doing inhuman deeds in the sacred name of religion."

GANDHIJI UNMOVED.

Proceeding Mr. Gandhi writes:—"Hence has the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee left me unmoved, for I know that we have not yet changed our hearts. We have not shed the fear of one another. Any compromise that is unaccompanied by these two conditions must be a mere make-shift."

CONTROL OVER MASSES BEFORE SWARAJ.

Mr. Gandhi adds:—"If we the so-called leaders have no control over our elements, our agreement must be held to be unreal and useless. Before we think of real Swaraj we must gain control over the masses. We must learn to behave ourselves. The agreement had no effect on Delhi, and to our eternal shame Government has been the keeper of the peace on Bakr-Id. It is unmanly to ask or expect the Government to ensure peace between the rival parties or to defend our women against ourselves, and while we remain so unmanly it is hopeless to expect Swaraj In well-ordered societies, Governments merely undertake police work, but the recent elaborate preparations at Delhi or Lahore were no part of "police work."

"IF WE HAVE NO LEADERS"!

Concluding Mr. Gandhi says:—"If, however, we have no leaders whom we can elect as arbitrators, who would give wise and impartial decisions, or if we are too unruly and barbarous to wait for and abide by the decisions of the arbitrators of our choice, we must fight till we are exhausted and come to our senses. Government will, no doubt, always intervene, whether we will or no, either to keep the public peace or to preserve its own safety but it will weaken us least if the rival factions will courageously and straightforwardly refrain from courting the protection or assistance of Government.—A.P.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

GERMANY SECURES SEAT ON MANDATE COMMISION

LONDON, June 16.

An agreement on the vexed question of the German fortresses has been reached at Geneva according to "Petit Parisien", which detailing the points of settlement says, that in the first place the verification of the destruction of fortresses shall be the subject of the allied military report to be made promptly, unostentatiosly and with minimum of publicity. Secondly Streseman promises that the bill shall be introduced into Reichstag concerning the export of half-finished materials adaptable for war purposes and shall immediately be passed. Thirdly the Conference of the Ambassadors shall be satisfied regarding reduction of the police force and transformation of former barracks. In return for the foregoing. The Allies undertake not to resume direct control abolished in December.—Reuter.

TRADE DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE

TO BE CALLED IN OCTOBER

LONDON, June 15.

Rugby.—After a brief public sitting of the League Council yesterday, important discussions took place in private session and between the various statesmen present at Geneva. During the evening, the Rhineland problem was examined by the representatives of the powers who are parties to the Locarno Treaty, those present being Sir Austen Chamberlain, Scialoja, M. Briand, Dr. Stresmann, M. Vandervelde and Ishi, the last named atending as a members of the Conference of Ambassadors. A general survey of the position was taken, and the discussion, which was of a very friendly nature, is being continued later to-day.

During the short public session, the Council, on Dr. Stresman's recommendation, fixed the date of the diplomatic conference on the abolition of export and import prohibitions and restrictions, for October 17th and called the attention of the states invited to the conclusion reached by the Economic Conference in regard to the disadvantage of the prohibition system. In view of the help derived from the presence of the delegation of the International Chamber of Commerce at the Conference on customs formalities it was decided to invite that body to a diplomatic conference. —B. O. W.

THE FIRST CONDITION

ABSTENTION FROM "ANTI BRITISH PROPAGANDA."

LONDON, June 15.

Rugby.—In the House of Commons to-day a labourite member asked whether any of the twenty Russians recently executed were employed as spies by the British Mission to Russia.

Mr. Locker Lampson Under Secretary for Foreign affairs replied:—The answer is emphatically in the negative. I would refer to the estatement recently given to the press by His Majesty's late Charge d'Affaires in Moscow which was a complete reputation of the charges made by the Soviet Government.

Mr. Locker Lampson told another Labour member that any intiative to improve the Anglo-Rusian relations should come from the Soviet Government whose hostile activities had compelled the British Government to suspend diplomatic relations. The Soviet Government knew perfectly will that if they came forward with constructive proposals we were ready to consider them; but first of all they must abstain from propaganda against this country.—B. O. W.

IMPROVING CONCILIATORY MACHINERY

LABOUR'S REFUSAL TO TAKE PART

LONDON, June 15.

Rugby.—The final day of the Committee stage debates on the Trade Unions Bill in the House of Commons was devoted to a discussion on methods of improving the conciliation machinery. The Government offered to set up an inquiry, but the Labour speakers declared that they would take no part in it, unless the present bill were withdrawn.—B. O. W.

SOLAR ECLIPSE IN ENGLAND

LONDON, June 15.

Rugby.—Great public interest is being taken in the total eclipse of the sun at the end of this month. The last that was observable in Great Britain took place in 1724 and the next is not due until 1999. The shadows travel between seventy and eighty miles a minute and astronomers will be stationed in the most suitable places for scientific observations. Arrangements have ben made for conveying the public to suitable points by train, motor and aeroplane, although the chances of the weather are rather agains their seeing anything.—B. O. W.

RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

NOTICE TO BOMBAY MOTORISTS

A notice from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, states:—

Motorists are informed that under rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, all motor vehicle registration certificates will expire on August 31.

No fee will be charged for the renewal of a registration certificate in any case where the application for renewal is received by the Commissioner of Police not later than 15 days after the expiry of the certificate.

If the application is not received within this period the full registration fee will be charged, viz. Rs. 16|- for a car, Rs. 4|- for a motor cycle and Rs. 32|- for a heavy motor vehicle.

Registration certificates will be received in the office of the Commissioner of Police for renewal on or after July 1.

Rugby.—On his visit to Britain next month King Faud of Egypt will, it is expected include many Lancashire cotton town in his tour, and will visit the Manchester cotton exchange on the market day.—B. O. W.

SIND SEPARATION CONFERENCE

MR. HARCHANDRAI'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas wires from Karachi, under date June 15:

The Free Press message regarding the proceedings of the Conference of Sind Hindus held under my Chairmanship is misleading and garbled. As I went out to Quetta for a fortnight, I had asked the Secretary to issue invitations. The Secretary delegated the work to a friend who was a propagandist for separation. Very short notice was given, invitations were issued to men some of whom had no public standing, while a number of leading men were not invited. Even then out of the 130 men invited, less than 30 attended,—a bulk from Karachi and a few from Hyderabad. Not a single man represented the mofussil towns of Karachi and Hyderabad districts. None from the other districts of Sind attended.

As the convener of the meeting, I received letters and telegrams of protest not only from Hindu Sabhas, but also from leading public men, and public meetings of protest at centres like Sukkur and Shikarpur against the shortness of notice and the unrepresentative character of the Conference. Feeling the justice of the complaint I, as President and joint convener, dissolved the meeting. There was no uproar at the meeting at any stage. The proceedings were entirely peaceful and orderly. I regret the Free Press should despatch so irresponsible a message. I can confidently say, from the various messages received since the dissolution of the Conference and from the proceedings of public meetings here, that an overwhelming majority of the Sind Hindus oppose separation and that public opinion outside Sind is being woefully misled by the propaganda of an insignificant minority of separationists.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 17TH.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC:

GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is your birthday the signs of your Kismet indicate that your motto is "Thorough" and "Through." You do not believe in half measures (in clubs or at home you firmly believe in taking full bumper measures of Exshaw or Black and White) or half-hearted "treasures" in flesh and blood. Your final "treasure" will be one after your own heart and of one mind and who will, therefore as birds of the same feather flock together, help you materially in your fast career until you are "broke," and lie in pieces and fragments before her dainty feet. You will inherit bags of Government stocks and sacks of sterling from either your maternal or paternal uncle, who gathered his pile, like industrious ants in atoms and grains, for the rainy season, but who will be called away in early winter, long before the season of "barsat," by the urgent call of the great Reaper. You will, firmly believing in the adage coined by "ne'er-do-weels," take care of to-day leaving to-morrow to take care of itself and will squander away money which you will humorously and quite appropriately remark, every day, is the cause of all evil. Even the treasure of Karun (Croesus) would not last long if the money was "thrown in gutter" as you would do, but you are one of those who honestly believe that one crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name. So the time will soon come to bid adieu to your Rolls Royces, Crystal Castle, and scores of servants and a battalion of friends (who, will be the first to desert you as the rats do a sinking ship), also the inevitable W. and W. When slung out in the street with your car. you will cheerfully say "Oh, what does it matter? When I was born I came empty-handed, and empty-handed have I to go"! Such are your stars. Never say "die" is your another maxim. You will try other means of coaxing Mammon, and will go to the races and join the Share Bazar to throw dice once again. Thanks to "Pax Britannica" and "Lex Inglishia," though your name will grace, about half a dozen times, the "Boodhwaria List" of the Insolvency Court, you will try once again like the good old King Bruce of Scotland, the same persevering soul who "flung himself down in a lonely mood" etc. and who succeeded after the 113th attempt, and you will succeed beyond all expectations and be not only a multi-millionaire but a millardionaire. Giving a couple of hundreds of rupees to the funds of the Pinjrapole or the Blind Men's Relief you will gain sufficient notoriety. But the height of your ambition will soon be reached when you will so wisely contribute several lakhs of rupees to the funds started by the Satrap of your province, receiving immediately some very graceful smiles and shake-hands at the hands of the King's representative, then getting a Rao Bahadurship or Khan Sahebship, then winning a Knighthood, all in due order, according as your purse strings get loose.

NEW TEMPLE AT FANASWADI

(Continued from page 6.)

sort that is now prevalent is doomed to die, if the accredited leaders and Acharyas are not capable of leading the whole society to the paths of virtue and truth enjoined in the Gita. May be that His Holiness himself is willing to effect a radical change but is dissuaded from doing so by his wealthy and caste-proud disciples. It had been the tragedy of some of the best men in the world in the past to have so succumbed to their seemingly obedient but secretly tyrannous disciples and followers; if His Holiness pleads such an excuse, namely, that his wealthy Vaisya disciples are against such radical change as they would interpret the admission of Panchamas to be, let him drop the title of Jagad-Guru and call himself only a mere Vaishya priest.

About the duty of a true Vaishnavite the injunction is quite plain. The well-known sloka "Krishnalaya sameepasthan Krishna darsana lalasan etc." enjoins on one and all alike not to look to the nature and character of the company or group assembled in a temple and to dare associate even with the distinctly known down-fallen and degraded, provided that all are actuated by one consuming and coscientious desire to worship the Divine.

Will His Holiness condescend to give a plain answer to my humble query?

LEASE TO BROOK BOND AND CO

PEOPLE TO DECIDE ON SATYAGRAHA IF MEMORIAL IS REFUSED

TRIVENDRUM, June 15.

The Working Committee of the All Travancore Political Conference met yesterday and recorded its great dissatisfaction at the decision arrived at by the Maharani Regent not to receive the Deputation appointed by the Conference in connection with the proposal to lease out certain lands from Government reserves to the Brooke Bond Company. The Committee decided to submit to Government an All Travancore Memorial, and their efforts failing to resort to Satyagraha or civil disobedience.—A.P.

"CALCUTTA HAS MUCH TO LEARN FROM SINGAPORE."

MALARIA EXPERT ON POOR PEOPLE'S HOUSING

LONDON, June 15.

"No city in the Empire has progressed so far in the matter of malaria control as Singapore" is the opinion of Sir Ronald Ross whose report on malaria control has been published after four months' journey, covering 20,000 miles in India and Malaya to inspect the progress of anti-Malarial operations, from which he returned in February. He advocates the bed-net as the best precaution against malaria and thinks that Malaya may quite possibly succeed in banishing malaria, but Calcutta has much to learn from Singapore.

"LIKE SAVAGES."

Sir R. Ross appeals for improved housing for the poorest classes in Calcutta. "Why Indians are still allowed to live in some areas, like for instance, Andamanese savages", he says, "passes my comprehension. Bazars are still dreadful. I could see little improvement since my experiences thirty years ago." —Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK

New York, June 16.

Previous closing rate	16.70
To-day's opening	16.74
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing rate	16.65
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL.

London, June 16.

Previous closing rate	8.86
To-day's opening rate	8.90
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing	8.86 unchanged.

Broach July expected to open 332-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, June 16.

Silver ready	Rs. 26-7-0 3 as. higher.
Silver forward	26-7-0 3 as. higher.

Tone of Market: China Bought.

"PILGRIMAGE FOR THE NATION"

DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL

MR. SEN GUPTA LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Calcutta celebrated the death anniversary of Deshbandhu Das in an imposing manner to-day.

It began with a procession which starting from near the Chitaranjan Seva Sadan, after prayer by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee glided along the appointed route to the burning ghat where the earthly remains of the Deshbandhu were cremated.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta, later, laid the foundation stone of the Deshbandhu Memorial and the infant daughters of the Deshbandhu deposited wreaths on the bust.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Bose of the Calcutta Corporation appealed for Rs. 3,000 for erecting a temple which, he said, would be a place of piligrimage for the nation.

Mr. Justice Manmath Mukerjee, appealed for amity and fellowship amongst all parties and communities henceforward as respect to the memory of the Deshbandhu. The Deshbandhu, he said, stood for all Bengal, and the whole of Bengal should unite to create a permanent memorial at the spot where he was cremated.

Laying the foundation stone, the Mayor said too much love of the motheland was the cause of Deshbandhu's early death. Knowing that his end was near, the Deshbandhu's one thought was the freedom of his country.—Free Press.

EMULATE DESHBANDHU'S EXAMPLE

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The whole day was devoted to prayers and sankirtans and other religious observances by people of all walks of life and shades of opinion participating. In the evening several meetings were held in different sections of the city.

Presiding over a largely attended meeting in Howrah Townhall, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta appealed for unity in the name of the great departed and said that the greatest tribute they could pay to his memory was by real and earnest work. Referring to the detention of the political prisoners, he said all those youths signed the creed and were pledged to attain Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means and they could not be revolutionaries. Deshabandu himself said in his Faridpur speech that violence was not the policy of any Congress committee, Criticising Lord Winterton's speech that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose was placed before the High Court Judges, Mr. Sen Gupta said Earl Winterton would do well not to listen to the reports supplied by officials. In conclusion he appealed for unity without which they could not expect to get the detenues released.

At Shraddhanand Park, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta who presided emphasised the great sacrifices made by Deshabandhu for the country and exhorted the audience to emulate his example. The best way to perpetuate his memory was to finish the great work left unfinished by him.

Lalit Mohan Das hoped the ideal and inspiration of Deshabandhu Das would guide them at this critical juncture and held them to achieve the gol. Similar meetings were held all over Bengal where the occasion was observed in befitting manner.—Free Press.

IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, June 16

Under the auspices of the Bengal Club, a public meeting was held to-day to commemorate the second anniversary of the late Mr. C. R. Das. There was a large attendance at the function and feeling speeches were made by various speakers. A portrait of Mr. Das was placed in the meeting hall and garlanded.—Free Press.

AN INDEPENDENT THINKER AND FEARLESS FIGHTER

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO DESHBANDHU DAS

Deshabandhu Das' death (Anniversary was celebrated by a Public meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha.

At the outset Mr. B. F. Bharucha, remainded the house that they had assembled to pay their homage to the memory of a great departed leader. He was very much pained to read the resolution a notice of which has been given by Mr. Bhopatkar for moving at the next meeting of the A. I. L. C. He appealed his Maharastrian friends to remember Deshbandhu Das and his Faridpur speech, which was a challange to Govt. for honourable co-operation. As long as Bengal prisoners are not released, can we accept this resolution with self-respect? Signs of depression are there but March for liberty is not accomplished in one stroke. We must organise over forces. If leaders feel tired, he begged of them to stand by younger men. Spirit of Deshbandhu Das will guide them to their goal.

(SWAMI SATYADEV'S SPEECH).

Swami Satya deo delivered a short speech in Hindi. He was thinking, he said, as to what should be done to achieve our goal. One thing must be done and that is we must learn to think independently. We blindly follow our leaders. Deshabandhu Das thought independently. He lead the young men, he helped them. He himself lead a Fakir's life. India is gone weak since the days of Prithviraj. This is due to blind hero-worship. If Rama accomplished great deeds, why not we? Look to our epics from this new point of view. We must learn to inculcate the spirit of great men. Swaraji declared, he has a programme for work. Let it be properly discussed, and let us create a healthy atmosphere. Let us work with a spirit of self-sacrifice just as Das did.

CHOLERA IN SOUTHERN DIVISION

NO DECREASE, BUT CONTINUES SERIOUS

BELGAUM, June 16.

Contrary to expectation the cholera epidemic is not on the decrease in the Southern Division and it is seriously affecting the Belgaum District.

In Chikodi, which is the worst affected taluka in Belgaum, it made its appearance in the middle of May and is increasing every week. Last week alone 264 attacks were recorded out of 533 in the whole division. The Belgaum and Gokak Talukas also are affected.

Though the epidemic is gradually decreasing in Dharwar, it is more virulent in the Kod Taluka which has fifty per cent of the total attacks in that district. Other Talukas however are progressing rapidly. All Talukas in the Bijapur district are participating in the improvement in that district. Kanara district is totally free.

An appreciable decrease is recorded in Liraj Senior the number of attacks having fallen by half. Kurundvad Senior and Jamkhandi show increased figures, but Jath, Mudhol and Sangli are experiencing relief from the epidemic.—A.P.

KEMAL TO MARRY AGAIN

According to news reaching Belgrade from Angora, Kemal Pasha, the President of the Turkish Republic, is to marry a beautiful Montenegrin girl, aged 17.

"Kemal met the girl some time ago at Brusa. With her father she had arrived in Turkey in search of work, and in the meantime had been sent to a school. The President was so much struck by her beauty that he offered to pay her future education. Friendship quickly ripened into love and the wedding is expected to take place at an "early date."—"A. B. Patrika."

CHINA IN COMMONS

BRITISH NON INTERFERENCE POLICY

LONDON, June 15.

Rugby.—Replying to a question about China, Mr. Locker Lampson stated that the naval authorities and His Majesty's Ministers had agreed that Britain residents including the small proportion of women who are likely to do so during the summer months might now be permitted to return to Hankow provided they reside in the settlement and to Wuhu and Kiukiang where residence will be restricted to immediate vicinity of the river front.

Mr. Locker Lampson said that British troops had been despatched to Tientsin and Peking in virtue of the agreement between Great Britain and the other powers on the one hand, and the Chinese Government on the other, which was signed on September 7th 1901.

Asked whether all the powers with interest in the Far East were adopting the policy of non-interference in purely Chinese matters, Mr. Locker Lampson declared he could not express an opinion upon this. It was however the policy followed by His Majesty's Government who hoped to secure its general adoption as far as possible.—B. O. W.

RELATIONS BETWEEN YUGO SLAVIA AND ALBANIA

LONDON, June 15.

Rugby.—Replying to a question whether the Foreign Secretary would bring the matter of the strained relations between Albaia and Yugo-Slavia before the Council of the League of Nations, Mr. Locker Lampson said Sir Austen Chamberlain was now at Geneva attending the meeting of the Council and it might be regarded as assured that he would use his discretion as to the best means of assisting the two parties reach at a satisfactory settlement.—B. O. W.

OUR RAJPUTANA LETTER

PERSECUTION OF PUBLIC WORKERS

JUDICIAL POWERS AGAINST EUROPEAN OFFENDERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 11.

"Man proposes God disposes" has never been so remarkably illustrated as in the case of present-day Mewar. The Mewar authorities prohibited the entry of Mr. Pathik into Mewar, increased taxation on land, externed teachers from rural schools and arrested workers who refused to submit to humiliating conditions. Unforeseen forces have, however, been quickened to foil the plan of repression. From all reports it is clear that while the authorities at Bijolia are straining every nerve to break their spirit of resistance, the peasants are acquitting themselves nobly in the unequal match. The public workers have maintained intact their reputation for self-sacrifice, self-respect and self-suffering and it appears they have succeeded in bending the authorities at Udaipur before their innocence and firmness. All the three youthful accused have been released, though with ill grace. They have been marched back to their respective villages where they are to be applied the pinpricks of police surveillance. It is perhaps intended to drive the youths from Mewar without the odium of official orders of deportation or to compel them to submit to humiliating conditions.

The Rikhabdeo tragedy has also added to the embarrassment of the Udaipur administration and the vigorous agitation kept up by the Digambaris has obliged the State as well as the politicals to institute fresh inquiries.

HITKARNI SABHA.

After scoring a signal victory over Sir Sukhdeva, the Marwar Hitkarni seemed to the ordinary citizen to have gone to sleep. But public opinion aroused by the accentuation of popular grievances and a motor accident have dragged the lion out of its den. The allegation made in whispers that the leaders of the Hitkarni Sabha were, for reasons best known to them, playing the game of 'wait and see' ostensibly under official inspiration found open vent on the 5th inst. when a mass meeting, attended by over three thousand people, was held in the Girdikot-Market. The services of the Hitkarni Sabha were appreciated and loyalty to the prince was expressed, but the lethargy of the Sabha and the delay on the part of the authorities in dealing with the questions of the dearness of foodstuffs, the adulteration of ghee the mismanagement of municipal affairs and the scarcity of drinking water, came in for strong criticism.

JUDICIAL POWERS AGAINST EUROPEAN OFFENDERS.

The most significant feature of the meeting was the demand of judicial powers for the Durbar to deal with European offenders in State employment. The immediate cause of this demand seems to be a recent motor accident. It happened on the 13th May when a car driven by one Mr. C. G. Jones, a State Railway servant, ran over a young Brahman named Mr. Ranglal who succumbed to the injuries in the hospital. The deceased was the prop of his family consisting of an old father and a young widow who had married only last year. No inquest was made no Coroner's report drawn up and the matter was well-nigh hushed up. But the "Tarun Rajasthan" published the details of the event and the judicial member had to ask for police report. A formal enquiry is being held under orders from His Highness who is at Ooty. There have been several cases in the states of Rajputana where the European offender escapes punishment merely because of his colour and the immunity he enjoys from indigenous law.

LITIGANTS TERROR-STRICKEN.

There seems to prevail considerable discontent among the lawyers of Jaipur against the management of the Chief Court. It is alleged that lawyers are insulted from time to time and the subordinates and the litigant public are terror stricken. The other grievance is the invidious distinction made by the Chief Court authorities in the matter of shoes and having fans between the British Indian lawyers and the subordinate staff of the Chief Court on the one hand, and the members of the Jaipur Bar on the other.

JAIPUR STATE CODE.

The Chief Court has exhibited no less queerness as a legislative body. For example, in the State code prepared by the Chief Court.—

(1) Under the definition of "Sedition," the exceptions allowing fair comment with a view to reform the administration without exciting hatred and disaffection are absent.

(2) A party in a civil case cannot cite his opponent as a witness unless he puts himself also in the witness box.

(3) A party who sues as a pauper will have to pay all the court fee if he loses his case.

The Maharao Raja of Bundi is passing through a very critical state of health. He is reported to have swooned several times in the last week during which time the Political Resident paid him several visits.

The Regency Council of the Gwalior State has appointed an Economic and Industrial survey Commission which has issued its questionaire.

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SIXES AND FOURS GALORE

PARSONS-SANTALL PROLIFIC PARTNERSHIP

LONDON, June 15.

The following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Surrey versus Warwickshire at Oval:—Warvick 459 for nine (Parsons 135, Wyatt 66, not out and Mayer 56, not out.)

Kent versus Middlessex at Maidstone:—Kent 463 (Hardinge 80, Wolley 96, Ashdown 122, Chapman 71 and Haig five for 140.)

Gloucestershire versus Essex at Bristol:—Essex 458 for four (Hipkin 80, O'Connor 91, Eutmore 191, not out).

Hampshire versus Notts at Portsmouth:—Hampshire 296 (Newman 72, Livsey 56, (not out), Noots 67 for four).

Worcester versus Northamptonshire at Worcester:—Northants 239, (Lellamy 64, Jupp 79, Worcester 45 for one.)

Sussex versus Cambridge University at Brighton:—Sussex 329, (Howley 83, Bate 59, Irvin 5 for ninety-six), Cambridge 71 for one.

Leicestershire versus New Zealand at Leicester:—Nowzealand 371, (Page 74, Mogirr 56, Dacre 90, Snary 5 for sixty-six) Leicester 29 for no wicket.

Yorkshire versus Somerset at Bradford:—Yorkshire 380, for five, (Holmes 128, Oldroyd 111, Leyland 66).

WARWICK'S ADMIRABLE DISPLAY.

There was an orgy of run-getting today at the eight matches, each averaging over 400 apiece. Warwick gave another admirable display. They were 100 for four, but Parsons and Santall added 198 for the fifth wicket. Parsons whose innings lasted two and three-quarter hours, gave a superb display and made no mistake. He hit 20 times to the boundary. Wyatt and Mayer added 104 in 55 minutes for the ninth wicket.

Howell playing for Yorkshire lost Sutcliffe at 37 for th efirst wicket, Holmes and Oldroyd scored 192 for the second wicket. Holmes who batted for three hours and forty minutes, hit 18 fours and Oldroyd whose innings lasted 40 minutes longer, hit 16 times to the boundary. Tate and Bowley made 116 for the first wicket. The partnership between Hardinge and Ashdown yielded 189 for the first wicket. Ashdown compiled his score of 122 in three hours and a quarter. Wooley hit one six and 13 fours, while Chapman's score included twelve boundaries and one six. He scored 157 for the fifth wicket. The Northants were 219 for five wickets at tea time. Newman hit one six and 9 fours. New Zealand were 55 for four wickets, but Page and Moggir added 102 for the fifth wicket. Dagre whose score included two sixes and twelve boundaries batted for one hour and a quarter.—Reuter's Special.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

A WELCOME MOVE.

LONDON, June 15.

For the first time in the history of Wimbledon, leading players have been seeded according to ability, irrespective of nationality. Special Committee has ranked seeded players in the following order:—Lacoste, Tilden, Borotra, Cochet, Harada, Raymond, Brugnon, J. Kozeluh (Czechoslovakia.)

Women:—Miss Helen Wills, Mrs. Godfree, Miss Boumen (Holland), Senorita Alvarez (Spain), Miss Ryan, Mrs. Mallory, Miss Heine (South Africa) and Mrs. Peacock (South Africa).—Reuter.

AMERICAN OPEN GALF CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS

AMERICA TO CONTEST BRITAIN

LONDON, June 16.

Oakmont.—Golfers finishing with cards of 163 or less after the second round today qualified for the final of the American Open Championship to be played over 36 holes. The weather was beautiful. Leading Americans who have qualified are: Amateur Harrison Johnston 147, Sarazen 148, Tommy Armour 149, Harry Cooper and Walter Hagen 150, former Scots player Harry Hampton 151, Diegel Fred-Baroni and Mehelborn 152, Bobby Jones, Barnes and Loos 153.

The Britishers who have qualified are: Compston 153, Havers 156, Ted Ray 159, Jolly Gadd and Boomer 162. Whitcombe 164, Duncan 168 and Robson who returned no card failed to qualify.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN SINGAPORE

LONDON, July 16.

Singapore.—In one day match to-day between Australians and Non-Europeans, the former won by 136 runs, Australians going in first made 229 runs for six wickets and declared, Macartney scoring 56 and Andrews 49 runs. Non-Europeans were all dismissed for 93 runs, Sullivan taking four wickets for 23 runs.—Reuter.

ASCOT GOLD CUP RESULT

LONDON, July 16.

Following is the result of Ascot Gold Cup:—

Fox Law (eight to one) First, Altay (twenty-five to one) Second. Dark Japan (eleven to one) Third.

Eight ran. Won by two lengths. Same separated second and third.—Reuter.

FOOT BALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

CHESHIRES STILL LEADING.

Although the weather was as bad as ever on Thursday, the League programme was completed and two matches decided. On the Cooperage the Cheshires triumphed over the Royal Artillery in a game which proved better football than the score indicates, the gunners putting up a good fight in the latter stages. Playing exceedingly well in the first half the Cheshires, by dint of clever passing, swept their slower opponents off their feet and the local defence was sorely taxed. Cunniff plied his men well while the wing half-backs opened the game judiciously.

Westcott opened the scoring and shortly after headed the second goal. The Cheshires were buzzing round the Artillery men's goal and after a determined attack, although Bull managed to smother a hot shot, Pargin followed up well and sent the ball into the net. At the interval the Cheshires were leading by three goals.

The second half saw the R. A. defence playing well and to such effect that the moiety proved to be unproductive. The Cheshire half-backs were showing rare understanding between themselves and their spoiling attacks kept the gunners out of their area. Then forwards on the other hand were making great efforts to increase the score and there were many exciting incidents in the R. A. penalty area.

The gunners, however, were out to defend desperately, and their half-backs falling back, they packed their goal well and kept the enemy out.

Cheshires	3 goals.
Royal Artillery	Nil.

Cheshires:—Richards; Price and Vipond, Herd, Cunniff and Dah, Allsopp, Parkin, Westcott, Shaw and Barton.

R. A.:—Bull; Davis and Brown; Mill, Benham and Shepperd; Mitchell, Devine, Fieldhouse, Rutter and Davis E.

Referee Mr. Godwin.

POLICE BEAT SWISS

In the second division match between the Police and Swiss on the Oval, the former won by three goals to one. The ground was in a very bad condition and it would have been a better plan to postpone the match. Hibbert was an outstanding figure and augmented his crop of goals this season with a nice bag of three, which represented the Police score. The first half produced two goals for the Police, but Reimers reduced the lead for the Swiss after the interval. Before the end, however, Hibbert added a third goal and the end came with the score board reading.

Police	3 goals.
Swiss	1 goal.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

B. B. R. A. Vs. Y. M. C. A.

COMPLAINT BY AN ACTRESS

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

(From A Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, June 16.

The complaint of alleged criminal assault filed Miss Armelen Cardozo, an actress against Mr. Kanjibhai, director of Shree Krishna Film Company, and Mr. Chatoobhai, the Camera man some six months ago, came up for hearing on Thursday before Lt.-Col. Paymaster, 1st Class Magistrate of Matheran. The Magistrate acquitted both the accused and ordered the complainant to pay each of them a compensation of Rs. 100/.

Mr. I. S. Haji appeared for the complainant while the accused were defended by Mr. Manilal H. Mehta.

DETAILS OF DINAPUR RIOTS

WHAT MADE FIRING NECESSARY?

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S STATEMENT

PATNA, June 15.

In a statement on the Bakr-Id riots at Dinapur, the District Magistrate, Patna says:—At about midnight on the 10th the Police received information that some of the Hindus of Dinapur town were agitated, because a Mahomedan, Ishaque Mian intended to sacrifice a cow, the next day, and the Hindus thought that he had not in previous years sacrified a cow and therefore they considered that he should not be allowed to do so. Members of the Cociliation Committee were called in, but no agreement was reached. On the morning of the 11th a crowd began to collect near Ishaque's house. The Sub-Divisional Officer arrived on the spot at 7-30 and found a crowd of about two or three hundred. He explained to some Hindu gentlemen, who were there, that the sacrifice would take place within high walls where no one could see it and in a Mahomedan quarter of the town and he was not prepared to forbid it. The District Magistrate had been consulted and decided that there were no grounds for forbidding the sacrifice.

ONE WOMAN KILLED.

It subsequently transpired that the crowd of the town people who had left the place where the S. D. O. and the Police were stationed had fallen in with the party of Mahomedans further down the street and had beaten them, killed a woman, injuring a man so dangerously that he subsequently died and wounding four others. The S. D. O. and the Police did what they could to restrain the mob. He and the Assistant Superintendent of Police went among them and tried to persuade them to withdraw in which they were helped by some Hindu gentlemen of the town. It would seem that many of the mob were under the influence of liquor. For a time it seemed that the mob might depart peacefully, but sudednly there were shouts of "Mahalir-ki-Jai" and they broke through the pilice control. They rushed op to Ishaque's house and started to hurl bricks and tiles. Thirty or 40 men climbed up on to the roof of the house, pulled off the tiles and flung them at the inmates and at the police.

ORDER TO FIRE.

The situation was now serious and there seemed every probability that Ishaque and the inmates of his house might be killed if more serious action were not taken. Th eS.D.O. issoed a warning and then called upon the police to disperse the crowd on the roof by firing. Two shots were fired and one of the rioters was wounded, but not so badly as not to be able to get away. The effect of this was immediate and the whole of the mob of three or four hundred retreated. About this time in another side street a house of a Mahomedan had been attacked by the mob. The mob had invaded the house and pelted it with bricks. Men were climbing on to the upper verandah and the owner of the house in self-defence fired at the foremost man and killed him. The house of a Mahomedan was set on fire and attempts were made to set other houses on fire including Ishaque's by means of oil rags. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police having received a message by telephone of the killing of the woman proceeded to the spot and arrived there at 10-30 by which time, the mob had dispersed, there being only a few persons in the street.

A number of rioters have already been arrested. The police behaved with great steadiness throughout the disturbance.—A P.

JOINT HINDU-MUSLIM BOARD

TO BE MADE A PERMANENT INSTITUTION

DELHI, June 15.

The Joint Hindu Muslim Board has called a public meeting on 19th June, in order to make it a permanent body and to elect more representatives on the Board, so that any communal differences, in future may be solved and the foundation of unity may be laid deeper. It is the belief of the Board that communal difference would not be solved by the power and prestige of Government. In the same way the strength of Mussalmans or Hindus will not solve it either. Under the circumstances mutual toleration and understandng is the proper solution. This is why the object of the Board was to create this spirit of toleration and mutual understanding in Delhi.—Free Press.

Sheik Bechu and Aladat Khan the dismissed Calcutta Mounted Police constables, were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Alipore on Wednesday to five years rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of robbing three dancing girls of their jewellery at the point of dagger, while taking them in a secluded place outside the city on a pretext of engagement.—Free Press.

NAGPUR ARMS ACT SATYAGRAHA

MORE ABOUT MR. PATEL'S CORRESPONDENCE

DR MOONJE'S STATEMENT.

BOMBAY, June 16.

Dr. B. S. Moonje writes:—

In connection with the press statement issued by the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress as published in to-day's papers, in respect of the Nagpur Arms Act Satyagraha, I as president of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, have to state as follows:

First, that from 20th May until I returned to Nagpur on 4th June, I was touring in Gujerat going from place to place propagating the mission of the Hindu Mahasabha. I was in Ahmedabad on the 21st and again on the 23rd May.

Second, that Mr. Vaallbhai Patel's first letter addressed to me at Nagpur was dated 26th May which reached my hands along with his wire on my return to Nagpur on 4th June.

Third, that on the 5th June, if I remember right now, for I have not got the papers with me here, I sent for Seth Poonamchand, Secretary of the Nagar Congress Committee, Nagpur, and handed over to him the letter and the wire of Mr. Vallabhai Patel and requested him to let me have his committee's definite instructions in the matter, so that I might communicate them to Mr. Vallabhai Patel.

SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Fourth, that I did not hear anything from the Secretary, Seth Poonamchand until 11th instant. On 11th instant, I received a letter from the Secretary, Seth Poonamchand merely forwarding to me a copy of the resolution adopted by the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee and saying "that is all I can say in reply to your letter," i.e., my letter to him of the 5th instant referred to above.

This resolution is merely to the effect that the Nagpur Satyagraha shall, hence forward, be conducted on behalf of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee by a sub-committee of three of its members, of which Mr. Tijare is one. Mr. Tijare is also one of the members of the All-India Congress Committee from the province of C. P. Marathi.

Fifth, that as soon as I got this letter from the Secretary, Seth Poonamchand, I wrote a letter to Mr. Tijare dated 11th instant informing him of the contents of the Secretary's letter, and requesting him to let me have instructions in the matter from his sub-committee, so that I might forward them to Mr. Vallabhai Patel.

Sixth, that two days later, i.e., on 13th instant, I received a letter from Mr. Tijare in reply to mine of the 11th instant, in which he said that he was not in possession of the letter and wire of Mr. Vallabhai Patel, and therefore, he could not give any reply in the matter.

CONTRADICTING STATEMENTS.

Seventh, that I at once sent for Seth Poonamchand, the Secretary, and showed to him the letter of Mr. Tijare, in which he denied any knowledge about Mr. Vallabhai's correspondence. In reply, the Secretary told me that he had shown both the letter and the wire to Mr. Tijare, and further stated that Mr. Tijare and his colleagues of the sub-committee had got with them copies of Mr. Vallabhai Patel's letter and wire. I was surprised and I at once wrote out a letter to Mr. Vallabhai Patel informing him of Mr. Tijare's denial of knowledge of his letter and wire and of the contradicting statement made by the Secretary, Seth Poonamchand in respect thereof. I showed the letter to the Secretary and handed it over to my man for posting.

Eight, that as I was again to leave Nagpur on 14th or 15th for a fortnight's tour in the Maharashtra, I informed both Mr. Tijare and Mr. Vallabhai Patel to communicate with each other directly if any further communication be necessary in the matter.

It will thus be seen that I did all that was humanly possible for me to do in the matter of arranging Mr. Vallabhai Patel's visit to Nagpur for investigating the Nagpur Arms Act Satyagraha.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Rain during week in parts of Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season. Sowing commenced in some places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Thana, Kolaba, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda and Southern Maratha Country States. Water was deficient in canals in Karachi and Hyderabad. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Poona and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

PERCENTAGE BELOW NORMAL.

Sind 25 to 53, Gujarat 18 to 42, Konkan 31 to 38, Deccan 22 to 51, Karnatak 22 to 37.

PERSONS ON RELIEF.

There were 2,644 persons on gratuitous relief in the Ahmednagar District and 223 persons in the Poona District on the last day of the week ending 4th June 1927.

Paris.—According to Matin's Geneva correspondent, the German circles at Geneva declare that Germany has been promised a seat on the Mandates Commission.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST Y. M. C. A.

JUSTICE PEARSON TO ENQUIRE

MR. F. E. JAMES EXPLANATION

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Mr. F. E. James, replying to the letter of Mr. Clayton, concerning the indictment of the Young Men's Christian Association by the Calcutta European Association, states:—

The Commander-in-Chief, being an active and interested member of the Y.M.C.A. and being anxious to amend the working of the resolution drawn up by Justice Sir Ewart Greaves and Mr. Gourlay at the Convention in 1920, moved that the amendment be considered at the next Convention. This is a constitutional course open to all the Associations, but never adopted by the Karachi Association. One Association in 1922 severed its connection with the Indian National Council far various reasons, but the same Association entered into a negotiation with the Indian National Council a short time afterwards with the result that the National Army Secretary was serving as the General Secretary of that Association. He could not say why one large subscriber in Karachi held up the subscription this year in Calcutta. 80 per cent of the large subscriptions had been already received and only two were being held up pending the result of Mr. Justice Pearson's report and that, after all, was a very reasonable thing to do.

He repeated that the assumption that the National Council did not invite Mr. Young because of his views was false and unworthy of a man holding a responsible position in the public life. There were others at the Conference who shared Mr. Young's views.

NOT THE USUAL PRACTICE.

With reference to the telegrams from Karachi concerning the attacks by the members of the Karachi Y.M.C.C. on the policy and activities of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., the National Secretary states that it is not the usual practice of the National Council to conduct its correspondence with the local Association through the medium of the press, and that the Council is always ready to consider the grievances of local associations when they are brought to its notice through the constitutional channels.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Pearson has agreed, at the request of the National Council, to enquire into the allegations made against the Y.M.C.A. at the meeting of the European Association, and the Council therefore prefers to await the result of this enquiry before making any further statement.—A. P.

CO-OPERATION IN DENMARK

FABER'S EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

LONDON, June 15.

Before the Indian Agricultural Commission Mr. Faber, Agricultural Commissioner with the Danish Government gave evidence regarding the cooperative movement in Denmark. He said that Government gave no grants but lent money at about four per cent. Registration of Societies was not required. Distributive societies were more successful in the country than in the towns. He estimated that butter production by cooperators amounted to 90 per cent, of the total and the production of bacon, to 85 per cent.—Reuter.

A MONSOON PERIL

BEWARE THE PNEUMONIA THREAT IN NEGLECTED COLDS.

The approach of the monsoon means increased danger to throat and lungs. It's a harvest time for pneumonia, pleurisy and other grave troubles. The active germs of these diseases lurk in healthy bodies awaiting opportunity to strike.

Don't ignore that sudden chill or that throat discomfort, or that teasing cough. Regard your earliest symptoms as the signal for a dose of those swiftly antiseptic yet highly agreeable Peps tablets.

Comforting medicinal fumes are given off directly a Peps tablet dissolves on the tongue. These fumes are breathed direct into the throat and chest. Thus by the Peps breatheable method a potent, volatile germ-killing medicine is introduced into the whole of the respiratory tract, even into the furthest recesses of the lungs where liquid medicine cannot penetrate.

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DEDUCTION FROM WORKERS' WAGES

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES LEGISLATION

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S REPRESENTATION

MANY ABUSES EXPOSED.

During the course of a lengthy memorandum, submitted by Mr. S. D. Savardekar, Assistant Secretary, the Social Service League, Bombay, opinion is expressed that the enquiry conducted by the Labour office in respect of 'Deductions from wages or payments in respect of fines' is comprehensive and adequate legislation to check and remove existing abuses is desirable. Following are extracts from the elaborate memorandum:—

It is stated in the Summary of the Results of the Labour Office Enquiry "only one or two Textile Mills in Bombay reported that the power to fine was delegated to jobbers. In many of the Ahmedabad Mills this power rests with the special employees who are called "Detectors." With the exceptions of these cases, all the remaining factories and concerns reported that the power to fine rests with the heads of Departments." In this connection my Committee would like to point out that though technically the power to fine rests with the Heads of Departments, the fines are inflicted in fact by the Jobbers, head-jobbers or assistants, and confirmed mostly without making any enquiry and without giving the worker any opportunity for explanation, by the Heads of Departments or the Managers.

ILLEGAL AND IMMORAL.

It is true that the Textile Mills in Bombay City have printed rules and regulations governing conditions of employment, dismissals with or without forfeiture of wages, fines, etc. The forfeiture of wages, due to a workman, after six months, is arbitrary and neither morally nor legally right. If a workman who has suddenly left Bombay on account of some private business, domestic, difficulty or sickness and detained at his native place for over six months, returns to Bombay and claims the wages due to him, he is generally told that his wages have been forfeited since he failed to claim it within six months from the date they had become due.

HOW FINES FUNDS ARE USED?

Only a few mills and other concerns utilise fines for welfare work and for donations to charities, and the majority of the establishments covered by the enquiry carried out by the Bombay Labour Office appropriate all fines to "Revenue." It is stated in the Summary of the Results of the said Enquiry that in almost all departments connected with the larger Railway Organizations fines collections are credited to Special Fines Funds which are utilised for the general well-being of railway employees. However, as far as my Committee's information goes, the fines funds are utilized largely for the benefit of a particular section of railway employees and the majority of the employees from whom the fines have been levied do not benefit through the Special Fines Funds. It would, therefore, be wrong to suppose that the fines collections are utilised for "the general well-being of Railway employees." In justice, the amounts realised from fines should be utilised mainly for the welfare of that class of workmen who have paid them.

GRATIFICATION TO JOBBERS.

That the workers should generally be inclined to prefer to be fined rather than to forfeit their service instead, is quite natural in view of the difficulties many workmen have to experience in securing employment, especially during the period of trade depression such as the one prevailing at present, when the supply of labour is considerably in excess of the demand for it. In many Mills and other establishments the workmen have to offer money by way of gratification to the jobbers, mukadams, etc., to secure employment and no wonder the workmen dare not resent the infliction of fines by preferring to resign rather than be fined. They are content to accept the lesser evil. If they prefer to be fined rather than to forfeit their service instead it would be wrong to infer that they do not feel the injustice of the procedure. However unjust a fine may be, the unfortunate employee has only in rare instances the courage to question the justice of the punishment meted out to him and resign; for in doing so he has to face unemployment which spells starvation and misery to his family.

SUSPENSION-WORST PUNISHMENT.

The punishment of suspension is worse than the punishment in the forms of fine. To suspend a workman from work for some days is to deprive him of a substantial amount of wages which he would have otherwise earned, and also to subject him to a severer form of humiliation than that involved in the infliction of fine. Also this kind of punishment produces a very bad effect from the moral point of view in that the compulsory idleness imposed upon the workmen exposes him to undesirable temptations. Considered from this stand-point suspension is much worse than dismissal. When a man is dismissed from service he has to find out employment elsewhere and is therefore occupied in some way, while in the case of suspension he has only to wait till the period of suspension expires. On principle, therefore, this form of punishment is objectionable, and it may be reasonably doubted whether it can be justified even in the case of gross misconduct.

The "double Khada" rule is obviously unfair and should not be tolerated at all. It means that a man is deprived of the wages earned by him by doing a full day's work simply on the ground that he failed to put in appearance on some other day. Both the loss to the worker and the gain to the employer are grossly disproportionate. To tolerate the rule of "double-khada" is to allow the employer to exploit the worker's difficulty or weakness for his unlawful gain. The injustice of this course is greater when some employers treat their workmen only as day labourers and do not give month's notice to the employees before terminating their employment.

MONEY-LENDING LEADS TO CORRUPTION.

The reason why the necessity of granting advances against wages due arises is that wages are not paid as soon as they become due. After the calendar month is completed the wages are withheld for about a fortnight. In the face of this fact, to charge interest on such advances is quite unjust. The rate of interest charged in the Ahmedabad Mills viz., varying from 18 per cent to 150 per cent per annum is exhorbitantly usurious. Those employers who charge interest on advances may be said to be taking undue advantage of their workmen's neediness. Whether the employers carry on this business themselves or allow privileged pedhiwalas or grain-dealers to do it, the workers have to suffer all the same. The root cause of the evil, viz., the delay in payment of wages after they become due, must be removed, and the practice of charging interest on advances must be stopped through legislation. In this connection it may be mentioned by the way that where vested interests are created by such practice it is not possible to introduce the Co-operative Credit movement among the workers. In some mills, Jobbers, head jobbers, naikins (forewomen) and higher officers also carry on the business of money-lending and naturally this leads to much corruption.

COMPENSATIVE FINES.

The memorandum then proceeds to point out that fines imposed on workers for articles spoilt or damaged by them are not corrective or disciplinary in nature but compensative. What hardship this causes is vividly shown by a reference to the Bombay Textile Union's representation submitted to the Cotton Textile Tariff Board and a limit beyond which the employers cannot go in one calendar month is recommended. Objection is also taken to the levy of a charge for the supply of medicine and medical attendance which is reported to be prevalent in some of the mills, on the ground that it is compulsory and secondly the workers have no power of control even if arrangements are unsatisfactory.

STOP DETERRENT FINES.

Believing, as my Committee do, that discipline can best be maintained by adequate supervision and moral control with the alternative of dismissal in the last resort, they think that it is not necessary to allow the employers to inflict fines either for the purpose of maintaining discipline or for dealing with spoilt work. It is the experience in Western countries that many works of high standing and efficient management have no recourse to fines. The power to fine employees is the shortest way to discipline and efficiency, but in the long run it proves the recourse of it, in that instead proving to real deterrent fines ultimately lead to corruption, injustice and discontent. When recourse to fines is is open to the employers, their attention is diverted, except in the case of such few as are exceptionally enlightened, from the necessity of maintaining such efficient management as would dispense with the system of fines, and it is the firm conviction of my Committee that without such efficient management real industrial progress would not be achieved.

Even supposing that it is necessary in the interest of discipline and careful work that the employer should possess some power to inflict fines, it is quite plain that such power should not be unrestricted and that the workmen should not be left at the mercy of their immediate superiors whose recommendations for fines are generally accepted without question by the Manager or the owner.

SCOPE OF LEGISLATION.

If the system of fines and other deductions is not to be altogether abolished, my Committee would like to suggest that the law should be so designed as would place such restrictions and conditions on the system as would prevent it from being either a source of profit to the employer or a cause of improper or harsh treatment to the workers and that the main suggestions made by the majority of the English Truck Committee of 1906-8, viz., that the maximum fine or accumulation of fines in any one week permissible by law should not exceed 5 per cent. of the wages of the worker including the fine that may be imposed on spoilt cloth; that deductions by instalments should be prohibited, i.e., that no more than one deduction should be allowed to be made in respect of one and the same fine; and that fines should be abolished altogether in the case of young persons of 16 years of age and under, be adopted as basis of the Indian Truck Act.

In view of the fact that the system of fines is prevalent in a number of establishments other than those coming under the Indian Factories Act and the Indian Mines Act, and in some of them to a greater extent than in the establishments coming under the said Acts, my Committee do not agree to the proposal that the scope of the legislation should not be extended beyond industrial establishments such as factories and mines which are regularly inspected by a special staff. It is quite necessary that the Truck Act should be applicable to all establishments employing labour.

JUSTIFIABLE DEDUCTIONS.

Deductions from wages for the supply of food-grains on voluntary basis from the cheap grain shops attached to mills and other establishments; for rents for housing accommodation supplied to the employees provided that the houses are decent and that the provision of sanitary convenience is adequate (this condition being necessary in view of the wretched housing accommodation in the form of hovels without sanitary convenience provided by even such rich corporations like the railway companies for their coolies and other menial employees, charging rent for the same and the employees having to accept the housing accommodation in the absence of any housing accommodation in the neighbourhood, if they wish to retain their job); for employees' contributions to the provident fund and for subscriptions from the better paid employees for the use of reading rooms and libraries and for the school fees of their children in the institute attached to organisations concerned, if they signify their willingness in writing to have these deductions made from their salaries and if it is not a condition of employment, the arrangement being quite voluntary, may be allowed in the Indian Truck Act under contemplation, with the necessary safeguards.

UNJUSTIFIABLE DEDUCTIONS.

Deductions from wages for entertainments, contributions to charity and other deductions must be legally prohibited. The employer or the management should not be free to make such deductions even under the plea that they are voluntary, for in the case of illiterate or low-paid employees, the power vested in the management to make such deductions is likely to be abused by the jobbers, mukadams and the subordinate staff, it being difficult to distinguish between compulsion and voluntary consent. If the employees themselves wish to organise entertainments or to contribute to charities they may outside the premises do so by handing their contributions or subscriptions out of their pockets, but there should be no deductions on that account in the paysheet. It is a notorious fact that a number of professional entertainers and promoters of charity funds the object of "bona fides" of not a few of which is questionable are always on the look-out for hauling up big industrial establishments in their nets and the workmen have to contribute to such entertainments and charities at the bidding of their superiors. Already the conditions in this respect are scandalous. Some jobbers are in the habit of arranging dramatic performances, "tamashas", etc., on the contract system and when they do this business they practically compel the men working under them to purchase tickets for such performances and recover the prices of the tickets on the pay-day, and get profits out of such transactions. Of course, these deductions are not made in the paysheets but the amounts are recovered from the men on the spot, i.e., in the very premises of the works, as soon as they receive their wages. Under these circumstances it is not at all desirable that deductions from wages on account of entertainments, charities, etc., should be permitted to be made.

The memorandum recommends that the proposed legislation should aim at not only putting adequate restrictions on the employer's powers to fine or to make deductions from wages but also at making illegal any monetary transactions between any of the workmen or workwomen on one side and their jobbers, mukadams, naikins (forewoman) officers or any outsiders on the other in the premises of the establishments concerned. This restriction is quite necessary since some of the deductions are as undesirable and as unjustifiable as the others, but are not openly made on the paysheet. Many of the jobbers, mukadams, naikins and officers are in the habit of taking bribes from the workmen or women employed under them for giving employment; and also some of them carry on the business of money-lending; some act as agents of dealers in cloth and grain providing them with customers from amongst the men or women working under them, standing as sureties for the payment of amounts due from those customers for goods supplied to them on credit and getting commissions from the dealers. Generally all these amounts are recovered in the premises on the pay-day. Instances are known of the naikins in some mills having been allowed to bring cloth dealers in the mill's premises for the sale of their wares among the women workers.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS.

My Committee would like to make the following additional suggestions as regards the framing of the contemplated Indian Truck Act:

(1) The maximum amount of a single fine that may be inflicted in the course of one day on an employee should not exceed one tenth of his daily wages, and the total amount of fines in the course of a calendar month should not exceed 5 per cent. of his monthly wages, including those on account of spoilt cloth.

(2) The notices of fines and other deductions that may be put up in an establishment or in its different departments should be in English as well as in the vernacular.

(3) It should be open for an employee who has been fined to have recourse to a law court for the recovery of the amount of fine which he feels was unjustly imposed upon him.

(4) The fine that may legally be inflicted by an employer or his responsible representative must not directly or indirectly benefit either the firm or the person imposing the fine, and all the amounts of fines must be utilised for the benefit of the workers.

(5) Every employer should be compelled to keep a register of deductions, specifying the amount and the nature of the act or omission in respect of which the fine was imposed, and this register should be at all times open to inspection by the Inspector of Factories or Mines.

(6) If any employer or his representative fails to comply with the conditions laid down in the Truck Act he should be liable on summary conviction to a fine.

(7) In order to make the legislative measures in respect of deductions from wages effective, it is my Committee's opinion that as far as the factories and the mines governed by the Factories and Mines Act are concerned, the inspectors should be empowered to enforce conditions laid down under the Truck Act as regards contracts between employers and their workmen in respect of deductions from wages, the registers to be kept as required under the Act, the notices put up for the information of the employees, notifying by the employer to his employee fined as to the reasons and amount of fine and the utilisation of the amounts of fines. As regards other establishments one special officer may be appointed in each of such towns and districts as possess a good number of establishments employing industrial labour and in the towns and the districts where the number of such establishments is very small, the duties of the same officers may be delegated to any of the existing officers there.

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Before the Mirror

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"Beauty in Breathing."—Yes, indeed, a great deal can be done toward brightening the eyes and complexion by systematic breathing for ten minutes each morning and evening; breathe slowly and deeply to the fullest capacity of the lungs. You should stand erect by an open window. Of course, the corsets should not be worn during this exercise.

"About Shampooing."—Even the best shampoo is somewhat drying, and if your hair is not naturally oily, I suggest that just before the shampoo you apply olive oil thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it into the hair roots vigorously. Then use pure soflax for the shampoo. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This will leave the hair very clean and glossy.

"A Velvety Skin."—It is hard to tell you what kind of powder to use, skins vary so. I suggest that in your difficulty you use no powder at all, but apply a little lotion made by dissolving one ounce of cleminite in four ounces of water. This gives a much better finish than any powder, suits all complexions, and stays upon the face during the most trying conditions, as long as you could wish. It makes the skin look very soft and velvety, and its use cannot be detected.

"Renewing the Complexion."—Yes, the discoloured, faded outer veiling of the complexion must be absolutely removed, and I know of no safe way to do this except to use a little Mercolized Wax, applying it at night like cold cream. The active principle in Mercolized Wax soon absorbs the weakened and devitalised surface which so annoys you, revealing the fresh and beautiful young skin underneath, which is always there only waiting to be freed. The process usually takes about ten days, is quite harmless, and acts so imperceptibly that no one can tell what you are doing.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Clipping the eye lashes is very often unsuccessful. They sometimes do not grow again. Far better to apply a little pure mennaline with the fingers to the eyebrows and lashes just before retiring at night. This greatly stimulates the growth, and darkens the colour of the hairs.

"How To Make Hair Tonic."—There is no reason why you should buy the high-priced hair tonics you mention, when you can make just as good or better yourself at home. Get an ounce of boranium, and mix with a quarter-pint of bay rum. Apply this to the scalp each night, working it in with the finger tips, and in a short time you should see a considerable improvement, and find a complete absence of dandruff.

"To Reduce Plumpness."—The latest method of reducing obesity certainly is far more pleasant and convenient than all previous methods. It consists merely in taking clynol berries. The fat person who wants to reduce without the usual rigid diet, exercise, sweating baths, etc., now puts a few of these little brown berries in his or her pocket and swallows three or four each day. Most chemists stock them.

"The Rouge Question."—Complexions of your type never acquire a natural rosy tint, no matter what may be done for them. If you really insist upon a colour, let me dissuade you from your evident inclination to use rouge. A far more refined thing to do is merely to apply a little ordinary collianeum with the finger tips, thus accomplishing the desired result by a means which is not obvious.

"Annoying Odours."—The annoying odour you mention arises from an acid condition in the perspiration. It can easily be nullified by an occasional application of powdered pergol to the affected surfaces.

"Removing Hair."—I always recommend caution in the selection of a hair remover, and therefore suggest that you only use powdered phemnol, instead of the depilatories you mention. This powder, applied direct to the superfluous hair, causes it to wither and die in a few moments, when it can be rubbed off, leaving no trace.

"About Soap."—I should say that your trouble is caused by the soaps you have been trying. Personally, I always recommend a soap called Pilentas because I have never known it to fail to give satisfaction. It is an absolutely pure superfatted soap, designed exclusively for use upon delicate skins, and it has the most delightful perfume I have ever found.

"Care of the Lips."—I regret to say lips like yours never will have a bright colour. They go with the type. I see no real harm in resorting to an innocent artificial aid, especially when it makes so much difference as in your case. The best thing for the purpose is just a little stick of plain prolactum; applied to the lips it gives a very pretty natural colour, besides keeping them soft and moist.

-MALARIA-

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WILL EARTH GO THROUGH COMET'S TAIL?

FRENCH ASTRONOMER SAYS "NO."

WHAT IS TO HAPPEN ON JUNE 27?

"On the announcement that a comet was to pass near us this year a great many people wrote to ask me about it. They did not write, as you would think, to obtain new information as to the hairy body discovered by Pons, but for two other reasons, says M. Abbe T. K. Moreux, Directer of the Observatory of Bourges, in "Le Petit Journal" of Paris.

"NOTHING TO FEAR."

"Is there anything to fear from the comet?" one group inquired.

"Not at all; there is nothing to fear. Some American astronomers had suggested that in the night of June 27 the earth would pass through the tail of our visitor, whence a threat of asphyxiation to poor humanity.

"That is not the case. Since then we have had time to fix the track of the terrible star.' The calculation shows that instead of passing between the sun and the earth as was first supposed, the head with reference to the sun at a distance of of the comet will be situated behind us, 5,890,000 kilometers. Moreover, since comets' tails are always turned away from the sun, the Pons Winnecke comet's tail will be very far away from us and will not touch the earth's orbit at any point.

"But,' others wrote me, "if the comet can do us no harm, could it not have a favourable effect on our vines and grapes?"

"A proverb says: 'Year of a comet, year of good wine.' What does that assertion rest on? I have looked into the matter and believe that this popular dictum goes back to the year 1811. That year an enormous comet appeared, discovered by Flaugergues, at Viviers, on March 26.

APPEARED IN 1812.

"A little later the star blazed above the horizon and became visible all over Europe. The Russians saw in it a presage of Napoleon's invasion of their empire. But in France we were content to associate it with a marvellous production of our vineyards. 'The wine of the comet' remained proverbal.

"The year 1812 brought back the strong visitor after his passage of perihelion. But that year the weather was very bad and our vitieulturists, who expected a fine yield, were sadly disappointed. The comet alas! was no help at all to them.

"I shall never weary of repeating: Our climatology depends on the sun's fluctuations. It is the sun that ripens our grain as well as our grapes. William Herschel in 1801 had suspected that the years without spots were the deficit years. A century after him I took up the question again and in 1901 I showed in a series of studies which appeared in the scientific review. 'Cosmos', that the production of wheat in the world follows step by step the curve of sun spots, or, rather, the curve of general solar activity, for the spots are only an accessory to that activity.

"It was then that I had the idea of comparing the curve of the spots with that of the production of wine in France. There, too, the two curves harmonized in a striking manner; years of spots, years of wine.

GOOD YIELD EXPECTED.

"It would therefore not be astonishing if 1927 and even 1928 should bring a good yield, and, still more important, that the price of wine should perhaps show the effect of this extra production.

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SADHUS MOLESTED BY POLICE

SENSATION IN BISALNAWAS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMERE, June 15.

"Tarun Rajasthan" is informed, at Bisalnawas in the Nimbahera district of the Tonk State on 8th June, while Sadhus were celebrating the marriage ceremony of the sacred plant "Tulsi", the Head Constable forbade the use of the Silver Staff, Chanwar and other emblems of dignity. It is alleged the Sadhus, having disobeyed, the Sub-Inspector of Police went to the spot, abused the assemblage, kicked sacrificial articles and caned the Mahant.

Thereupon, it is reported, a riot ensued and the Police fired, wounding seven persons seriously. Sweets and other materials valued at about Rs. 4,000 are said to have been destroyed. It is reported that telegrams have been sent to Tonk and the villagers are contemplating 'Hijrat.'

INCORPORATED INSTITUTE of HYGIENE

No. 5249 Year of Issue 1926

This is to Certify that the "Passing Show" Cigarettes of Messrs Carreras Ltd. of London have been passed by the Examining Board of the Institute of Hygiene as fulfilling the Standard of Quality & Purity required by them in evidence of which the Council have affixed the Seal of the Institute hereon.

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